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DOCUMENTS AND NOTES

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE ITALIAN REGION 1) - APULIA

CLIMATE IN ITALY

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Documenti - Berichte über das Leben in Italien a two-monthly review in German of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year XI)

Vita Italiana, monthly posters on Italian life (in Italian, now at 103rd issue).

Italia, (new series) an illustrated magazine published every two months in five languages - English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic (Year II).

Italdoc, bulletin published every fifteen days and containing information for the press in four languages - English, Spanish, French and German (Year II).

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The Service also edits series of volumes and pamphlets for distribution in Italy and abroad. It distributes, on request, photographs, or plastic clichés, documenting Italian life, to the Italian and foreign press and is also responsible for the production of documentary films illustrating the progress made in Italy. The documentaries produced — many of which have been dubbed in a number of languages and distributed abroad — are about 200.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Italy's Fourth Republican Parliament

General elections for the fourth Republican Parliament were held in Italy on April 28/29 last (1).

Italian citizens have voted thirty two times between April 27, 1848 and April 28, 1963, about once every three and a half years. One of the main points in the history of elections in this country was the law of 1913 which introduced universal suffrage for all male citizens who had reached thirty years of age, a law which brought the number of voters to eight and a half million. The last pre-war free elections were held in 1924.

Table I - Chamber of Deputies - Elections 1963.
Votes per Party and Seats Won.

PARTY	Votes	%	Seats Won		
			In Constituencies	Uninominal	Total
Christian Democrats	11,773,182	*38.3*	252	8	260
Communists	7,767,601	*25.3*	157	9	166
Socialists	4,255,836	*13.8*	79	8	87
Liberals	2,144,270	*7.0*	31	8	39
Social Democrats	1,876,271	*6.1*	24	9	33
Italian Social Party	1,570,282	*5.1*	17	10	27
Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity	536,948	*1.7*	3	5	8
Republicans	420,213	*1.4*	1	5	6
PPST	135,457	*0.4*	3	—	3
Rural Union	92,209	*0.3*	—	—	—
Ind. Italian Pens	87,655	*0.3*	—	—	—
Union of Val d'Aosta	31,844	*0.1*	1	—	1
Others	61,103	*0.2*	—	—	—
	30,752,871	*100.0*	568	62	630

Persons eligible to vote in the April 1963 elections (Chamber of Deputies) numbered 34,198,817 (16,395,423 men and 17,803,394 women). For the Senate, the figure was 30,982,420 (14,770,452 men and 16,211,968 women). The figure registered for the elections of 1958 was 32,436,022 so that there has been a rise of almost two million, the result of a natural increase among the electorate. Approximately 11.8 of the total (4,042,000 in all) covered young people who had reached the age of twenty one years during the five year period

(1) For particulars of earlier elections, see: *The General Elections*, " Italian Affairs ", Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 2265-2268.

Table II - General Elections 1963. Chamber of Deputies - Votes per Party and Constituency

CONSTIT-UENCY	Christian Democrat Party	Communist Party	Socialist Party	Liberal Party	Social Democrat Party	Italian Social Movement	Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity	Republican Party	Rural Union	Ind. Italian Pens. Party	Other Parties
I	611,964	471,189	283,222	224,296	171,909	46,750	31,431	12,327	6,158	12,711	1,939
II	365,278	158,400	106,461	83,254	75,152	14,298	10,689	18,301	10,840	—	—
III	387,343	341,507	186,130	115,185	91,516	46,581	12,633	13,526	1,862	5,212	—
IV	806,576	613,603	463,666	285,215	172,279	108,764	30,841	15,266	11,365	6,718	12,307
V	413,203	122,130	177,803	75,098	67,813	26,966	10,708	3,843	—	—	—
VI	543,767	119,925	149,184	57,020	58,540	32,030	11,583	2,766	6,377	—	803
VII	186,834	129,384	100,171	25,563	22,471	16,523	3,734	1,511	2,708	—	—
VIII	191,902	28,177	58,327	19,598	29,975	16,044	2,152	1,371	—	2,217	136,559
IX	782,386	188,537	202,954	81,957	80,725	42,342	9,340	5,119	—	5,524	—
X	392,598	144,771	143,820	40,385	66,120	24,558	6,509	5,607	—	3,635	—
XI	339,899	110,772	112,253	32,296	81,441	29,227	7,219	4,346	—	—	—
XII	335,857	599,644	195,367	81,229	93,563	46,042	5,312	70,656	1,748	3,064	—
XIII	315,124	418,045	158,558	59,380	73,867	28,205	5,763	3,281	5,390	—	—
XIV	251,781	366,458	112,047	52,036	48,314	31,842	3,768	4,980	—	3,329	—
XV	278,049	265,530	139,826	35,123	49,338	37,285	6,010	20,001	—	—	—
XVI	153,749	232,256	77,220	17,989	21,819	19,951	1,782	9,927	—	1,767	—
XVII	328,181	256,742	121,697	34,292	48,492	38,724	4,510	23,258	—	—	—
XVIII	194,579	219,628	96,365	21,112	22,235	39,598	2,991	11,706	847	—	658
XIX	781,484	602,771	278,940	196,954	137,566	237,333	44,793	42,626	—	9,059	19,848
XX	311,274	167,404	78,598	30,297	37,910	37,153	10,616	7,071	—	2,697	2,045
XXI	98,476	31,529	17,084	18,609	9,161	8,876	4,626	3,060	—	—	—
XXII	612,493	395,165	186,867	106,988	80,997	97,860	104,467	10,800	—	4,942	5,460
XXIII	375,564	160,589	90,362	59,621	67,444	63,785	51,403	13,074	—	3,710	—
XXIV	413,966	297,359	106,731	35,367	37,796	71,441	23,273	7,901	12,393	4,215	1,683
XXV	369,311	178,202	86,865	30,116	28,610	75,015	12,316	7,668	9,392	2,833	—
XXVI	139,342	94,748	33,754	14,040	19,003	17,955	3,462	2,269	3,003	—	—
XXVII	433,987	259,326	128,753	34,327	29,426	68,200	17,802	13,712	—	—	1,995
XXVIII	552,543	282,386	125,446	91,010	35,670	79,581	—	—	—	—	122,224
XXIX	448,856	286,294	135,038	89,852	39,070	83,925	37,757	35,809	8,408	9,628	2,685
XXX	308,754	163,232	80,227	41,993	26,661	41,978	27,177	29,425	—	6,394	—
XXXI	30,708	—	—	—	—	1,372	—	—	—	—	31,844
XXXII	70,352	51,384	15,302	19,744	19,281	26,003	1,661	4,227	—	—	10,578

1958/63 and were voting for the first time. In all, 67.6% of the entire population was eligible to vote.

Table III - General Elections for the Senate - 1963.
Votes per Party and Seats Won.

PARTY	Votes		Seats	PARTY	Votes		Seats
	No.	%			No.	%	
Christian Democrats	9,579,081	*34.9*	126	Italian Social Party	1,414,750	*5.2*	14
Christian Democr.-Republicans	638,699	*2.3*	7	Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity	429,412	*1.6*	2
Communists	6,469,892	*23.6*	78	Italian Social Party-Dem. Party of Monarchist Unity-			
Communists-PACS .	502,938	*1.8*	7	ID	279,802	*1.0*	1
Communists-IS	19,059	*0.1*	—	Republicans	223,350	*0.8*	—
Socialists	3,849,495	*14.0*	44	Others.....	253,049	*0.9*	3
Liberals	2,065,901	*7.5*	19				
Social Democrats ..	1,743,870	*6.3*	14		27,469,298	*100.0*	315

There was a high percentage of voters on both election days. In all, 31,781, 259 persons cast a vote for the Chamber of Deputies (15,203,539 men and 16,507,720 women) and 28,835,082 for the Senate (13,741,247 men and 15,093,835 women). The average for the Chamber was 92.9% and 93.1% for the Senate.

Blank ballot sheets in the elections for the Senate numbered 865,922 (about 3%), void ballots totalling 519,183 (1.8%). Blank ballot sheets for the Chamber of Deputies numbered 562,237 (1.8%) while void ballots were estimated at 433,845 (1.3%). In all, therefore, there were 1,385,105 blank and void ballots in the elections for the Senate (4.8% of the total voters) and 996,082 for the Chamber of Deputies (3.1% of total voters).

Compared to the elections of 1958, the number of void ballots relative to the Chamber of Deputies did not change (1.3%) but blank ballot sheets rose from 1.6% to 1.8%. As far as the Senate is concerned, void ballot sheets represented 1.7% in 1958 and 1.8% in 1963, blank ballots rising from 2.9% in the former year to 3% in the latter.

A total of 60,472 *polling stations* were open in the elections of this year, against 54,849 in 1958.

Following Presidential Decrees Nos. 63 and 64 of February 18, 1963, membership of the Chamber of Deputies was raised from 596 (1958) to 630, an increase of 34. In the case of the Senate, the 1958 total of 246 was increased to 315 (a further 69 members) (1).

(1) In actual fact, Senators total 321, of which 315 are elected, five have life appointments (Parri, Merzagora, Ruini, Zanotti-Bianco, Paratore) and one sits by right (Giovanni Gronchi, former President of the Republic).

Table IV - General Elections 1963. Senate. Votes per Region.

REGION	Christian Democrat Party	Communist Party	Socialist Party	Liberal Party	Social Democrat Party	Italian Social Movement	Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity	Republican Party	Other Parties
Piedmont	883,030	567,608	367,988	311,055	224,001	(a)	(a)	—	—
Valle d'Aosta	26,933	—	—	—	—	1,261	—	—	29,510
Lombardy	1,757,450	910,939	780,648	400,831	300,841	181,387	46,641	16,301	12,997
Trentino-Alto Adige	165,625	19.059	52,979	26,870	24,106	14,154	—	—	112,023
Venetia	1,106,688	315,259	317,086	121,543	155,795	(b)	(b)	10,616	5,311
Friuli-Venetia Julia	311,419	125,575	94,791	36,841	71,572	46,298	3,399	6,529	—
Liguria	355,557	309,256	173,787	108,592	84,767	(c)	(c)	9,117	—
Emilia-Romagna	638.699	930,057	319,067	134,198	164,708	76,406	3,433	(d)	—
Tuscany	622,324	790,214	289,221	92,387	109,464	92,055	—	35,076	—
Umbria	144,488	178,322	75,800	12,777	15,857	—	—	8,877	21,955
Marches	301,548	231,136	108,279	29,957	40,648	35,268	—	22,713	—
Latium	681,366	549,685	267,616	181,750	135,744	240,036	60,179	46,131	—
Abruzzi and Molise	348,036	178,602	85,276	38,930	48,951	60,401	19,910	6,956	—
Campania	757,628	508,858	243,426	203,908	120,688	181,999	160,317	18,613	—
Apulia	637,832	416,668	184,649	55,783	72,193	158,821	32,801	15,921	24,265
Basilicata	117,712	82,862	29,019	15,044	24,876	20,958	3,407	—	—
Calabria	342,182	230,838	137,316	40,170	19,908	83,354	20,757	—	—
Sicily	758,189	502.938	248,843	209,292	109,271	222,352	78,568	26,500	33,989
Sardinia	261,074	144,013	73,704	45,973	20,480	(e)	(e)	—	34,954

(a) Italian Social Movement + Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity (81,522); (b) Social Movement + Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity (68,425); (c) Social Movement + Dem. Party of Monarchist Unity (49,979); (d) Christian Democratics + Republicans; (e) Social Movement + Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity (57,921).

THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY

Messrs. Cesare Merzagora, Ferruccio Parri and Meuccio Ruini appointed Senators for Life

Using the powers attributed him under Article 59 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic recently signed a Decree dated March 2, 1963 appointing Cesare Merzagora and Ferruccio Parri as life members of the Senate for distinguished services in the social field and Meuccio Ruini for his scientific and social merits.

Cesare Merzagora was born at Milan on November 9, 1898 and fought in the first world war at a very young age, receiving promotion in the field for meritorious conduct. An expert in financial and economic affairs, he has spent much time abroad, his appointments including that of General Manager of the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Bulgaria. He returned to Italy in 1937 and filled various banking and industrial appointments.

He joined the liberation movement after September 8, 1943 and became a member of the C.L.N.A.I. (Northern Italy Committee of Liberation) and Chairman of the Central Committee for Economic Affairs set up by the Committee of Liberation. He also retained his appointment as Commissioner of the " Pirelli " Company and became a member of the Executive Committee of the Italian Federation of Industry.

Cesare Merzagora was Minister of Foreign Trade from 1947 to 1949 in the 4th. and 5th. governments formed by De Gasperi. During a particularly delicate period for Italy, as far as the economic system was concerned, he launched a policy that increased exports and encouraged the return of capital that had been moved out of the country. He also toned up the whole Italian productive system and, by bringing down prices, helped to slow down inflation and create fresh reserves. Cesare Merzagora was elected Senator for the constituencies of Milan and Vimercate in 1948 and re-elected in 1953 and 1958. At the beginning of the second legislature (June 1953) he was appointed Speaker of the Senate and reconfirmed in this office in 1958.

Ferruccio Parri was born at Pinerolo (Turin) on January 19, 1890. He holds a degree in Letters, fought in the first world war and was decorated.

He organized the clandestine movement during the fascist period and, with Rosselli and Bertini, succeeded in getting Filippo Turati out of Italy into France. Arrested, he was brought before a special court and exiled from 1930 to 1933; on his return he founded the " Giustizia e Libertà " group and the " Action Party ".

Following the events of September 1943, Parri assumed the pseudonym of " Maurizio " and, together with Longo and Cadorna, joined the Voluntary Corps of Liberation, which he commanded. Arrested by the Germans, he managed to escape by virtue of an agreement on an exchange of prisoners arranged by the Allies. After the " Action Party " was dissolved, F. Parri joined the " Republican Democratic Party " which he founded with Ugo La Malfa and, finally, the " Republican Party ".

He was Prime Minister from June 21 to December 9, 1945 and also acted as Minister of the Interior and Minister for African Affairs. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 he entered the Senate by right of office in 1948. Ferruccio Parri was elected Senator for the constituency of Novara in 1958 when he stood as candidate for the Italian Socialist Party.

Meuccio Ruini was born at Reggio Emilia in 1877. He holds a degree in law and entered the Public Works department in 1900 where he eventually became Director General for Southern Italy. Ruini became a Councillor of State in 1912 was elected to Parliament as a member of the Radical Party in the 24th. (1914) and 25th. legislatures. In 1919 he was appointed to the Orlando Cabinet as Undersecretary for Labour and became Minister for the Colonies in 1920.

After taking an active part in the struggle against fascism conducted by the National Committee of Liberation, he entered the first Bonomi Government (June 18-December 10, 1944) as Minister without Portfolio, as Minister of Public Works in the second Bonomi Government (December 12, 1944 - June 19, 1945) and became Minister for Reconstruction in the Parri Cabinet (June 21 - December 5, 1945). Meuccio Ruini's other appointments include Chairman of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, Member of the Advisory Committee to the Cabinet and Chairman of the Council of State. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly and was appointed Chairman of the " Committee of 75 " responsible for drafting the new Constitution. Meuccio Ruini was Speaker of the Senate in 1953 and Chairman of the National Council for Economy and Labour at its inception, holding the latter office until 1959. He is the author of various books and reports on social questions.

GROWTH AND STRUCTURAL COMPOSITION OF POST-WAR ITALIAN EXPORTS

The Rise in Exports of Manufactures

One of the most characteristic aspects of the economic progress achieved by Italy in the post-war period is undoubtedly the strong expansion in foreign trade. The successes over the past few years have, obviously, been the result of close international economic cooperation and the liberal policy of the Government which has encouraged all schemes that tend to increase exports.

Considering exports in general, it will be seen that during the ten year period 1951-1961, the overall value rose from 1,030 to 2,617 milliard lire. This represents an expansion of 154%, a figure that is far above the average for world exports over the same decade (+43%), excluding Soviet and Chinese spheres of influence and that registered by the progressive nations alone (+73%). In relative terms, such a percentage is higher than that of most of the leading industrial countries. Only the German Federal Republic and Japan can boast of greater expansion over the same number of years but if the survey is limited to 1956/61, Italy jumps into the lead completely (+ 95% against 72% and 69% respectively).

Growth continued in 1962, the rise being in the region of 11.5% for the first eleven months. Although this may be below the comparative percentage increase of 1961-1960, it is none the less a remarkable one and once again higher than those figures relating to all other European nations.

Absolute figures give an excellent picture of the way in which Italy has swollen her exports during the post-war period but other interesting and important details may be uncovered from an analysis of the structural changes that have taken place in Italian foreign trade. Examining data for the ten year period under consideration (1951-1961), it will be found that exports of manufactures have registered an increase of 164.5% and, as far as value is concerned, they have risen from 85% in 1951 to 89% in 1961. Agricultural and livestock products, although expanding as far as value is concerned, have dropped from 12.8% in 1951 to 10.2% in 1961, as the following table shows. In 1951/53, agricultural products accounted for 13.9% of the total but this quota has dropped to 11.2% in the past three years, while industrial manufactures rose from 84.7% to 87.9%. More recent figures, relative to 1962, although revealing a higher

percentage expansion for agriculture, do not change the picture to any great extent and certainly do not modify the position of such two important branches of economy. Manufactures, in fact, remain far in the lead with 88.4% for the first eleven months.

GROWTH OF ITALIAN EXPORTS FROM 1951 TO 1961 PER ECONOMIC BRANCH (*value in milliard lire*)

BRANCH	Years			% of Total			
	1951	1961	% var.	1951	1961	Av. 1951/53	Av. 1959/61
Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	132	267	+ 102.3	12.8	10.2	13.9	11.2
Mining and Similar	17	20	+ 17.6	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.9
Manufactures	881	2,330	+ 164.5	85.6	89.0	84.6	87.9
Total	1,030	2,617	+ 154.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It appears, therefore, that the progressive industrialization of the productive machine has been accompanied by a gradual change in the composition of exports.

* * *

Analysis of the manufacturing branch reveals that the increases noted over the ten year period in question are common to all groups. Marked progress, however, has been achieved by the mechanical industries (+ 374.7%), clothing (333.3%), the metallurgical industries (255.5%) and chemicals and allied (139.3%). Minor expansion has been registered in the case of foodstuffs and allied (+ 63.4%) and the textile industries (+ 14.5%), with a consequent decrease in their participation in the total. The more limited expansion of these two branches may be largely explained by a progressive growth of local production in countries that once depended entirely upon imports for their needs.

Considering the two three year periods (1951-1953 and 1959-1961), the most striking aspect is the development that has taken place in the export of products of the mechanical industries. With a level of 20.3% in 1951-53, these had risen to 32.1% in 1959-61 and to 33.3% during the first eleven months of the past year. Machinery and appliances have increased from 9.7% to 13% and vehicles from 7.2% to 12.4%. In view of the averages for the two three-year periods in question, the expansion in the metallurgical and chemical industries (from 4.2% to 5.8% and 12.7% to 14.5% respectively) is also highly satisfactory. A similar situation is encountered

in the clothing industry (from 3.5% to 5.5%). Here, plants are of a smaller nature but the expansion in product is due to larger output by both large, medium and small enterprises.

EXPANSION IN EXPORTS OF ITALIAN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS FROM 1951 TO 1961 - PRINCIPAL GROUPS
(*Values in milliard lire*)

ITEM	Year			% of Total			
	1951	1961	% Var.	1951	1961	Av. 1951/53	Av. 1959/61
Foodstuffs and Allied	101	165	+ 63.4	9.8	6.3	10.7	6.5
Textiles	332	380	+ 14.5	32.2	14.5	23.9	14.4
Clothing, etc.	36	156	+ 333.3	3.5	5.9	3.5	5.5
Metallurgical	36	128	+ 255.5	3.5	4.9	4.2	5.9
Mechanical	186	883	+ 374.7	18.1	33.7	20.3	32.1
of which:							
Machinery and Appliances	91	382	+ 319.8	8.8	14.6	9.7	13.0
Transport	64	317	+ 395.3	6.2	12.1	7.2	12.4
Chemical and Allied	92	219	+ 138.3	8.9	8.3	12.7	14.5

In conclusion, it may be said that the marked progress achieved in the various economic branches (and the metalmechanical and chemical industries in particualr) testifies to the serious efforts made to strengthen the Italian industrial structure. The framework that has been forged shows characteristics that are very similar to those of all the progressive nations of the West and, as a consequence, Italy is now becoming a country specializing in the export of finished industrial goods. The changes that have been made in the composition of exports and a general spreading of industry have both contributed towards the present expansion and will enable this country to survive the difficult economic phases and conditions that occasionally appear on an international scale.

CONVERSION TABLES

LENGTH

1 mm = 0.03937 ins.
1 cm = 0.3937 ins.
1 m = 39.37 ins.
1 m = 3.281 feet.
1 m = 1.0936 yds.
1 km = 0.62137 Statute miles.
1 km = 3.280.8 feet.
1 km = 0.5396 nautical miles.

SURFACE

1 mmq = 0.00155 sq. ins.
1 cmq = 0.155 sq. ins.
1 mq = 10.764 sq. ft.
1 mq = 1.196 sq. yd.
1 kmq = 0.3861 sq. miles (Statute)
1 kmq = 247.1 acres.
1 ha = 2.471 acres.

WEIGHT

1 hg = 3.527 oz. (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 2.2046 lbs. (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 35.27 oz. (avoirdupois)
1 q = 220.46 lbs. (avoirdupois)
1 t = 0.98421 tons (long-ton-G.B.)

CAPACITY

1 mc = 35.314 cu. ft.
1 mc = 1.308 cu. yd.
1 mc = 264.18 gals (U.S.A.231 cu. in)
1 mc = 220.09 gals (Imperial gallon)
1 l = 35.21 fl. oz (G.B.)
1 l = 0.22009 gals (Imp.)
1 hl = 22.009 gals (Imp.)

TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit = (Centigrade × 1.8) + 32.
Centigrade = (Fahrenheit — 32) ×. 55.

N.B. - mm = millimetre
cm = centimetre
m = metre
km = kilometre
hg = hectogramme
kg = kilogramme
q = quintal
t = ton
= litre
hl = hectolitre

HEAT

1 Kcal = 3.8 B.T.U.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TRADE

Imports and Exports in 1962

Franco-Italian trade exchange in 1962 showed a marked expansion when compared to figures registered during the preceding year, Italian exports revealing a strong rise. The situation appears even more satisfactory when comparison is made with general Italian overseas trade for, although this maintained a satisfactory level, it remained below that of earlier years and imports exceeded exports.

Italian imports from France rose from 299,5 to 334,2 milliard lire during the year in question, this being an increase of 11.6%; exports, on the other hand, expanded from 199,7 to 269,3 milliard lire, a rise of 34.9%, far above the average increase and that of this country's major buyer. Imports from France in 1962 accounted for 8.8% of the total, against 9.2% for the previous year while exports totalled 9.4% against 7.6% in 1961. The trade deficit with France, therefore, dropped from 99.8 to 64.9.

The total value of Italy's trade with France is only exceeded by figures for the German Federal Republic and the United States.

Composition of Foreign Trade

Italian Imports - Perhaps the most important aspect of the changes that have taken place in imports during 1961/62, according to data relative to the first eleven months of last year, is the further rise in manufactured products, for French sales on the Italian market vary between 73.2% and 77.8%. Such an increase in sales is not abnormal and is chiefly due to the fact that there has been a very marked drop in French exports of agricultural products, maize, rye and barley in particular.

The main import items consist of mining and steel products, machinery, vehicles and chemical and textile goods. The first two remained more or less stable while the remainder registered an increase, machinery and electrical equipment in particular (from 5,880.4 to 8,598.3 million lire). There was also a strong rise in imports of motor vehicles (from 4,814.2 to 12,538.4 million lire).

Food products dropped in absolute value and percentage composition (from 3.4% to 2.9%) and there was also a contraction in hide and leather (from 1.3% to 0.9%) and petroleum and coal products (from 0.9% to 0.7%).

Italian Exports - According to data for the first eleven months of 1962, exports of agricultural products showed a marked rise (+41.9%),

a figure that is above that registered for manufactured goods (+36.1%). This evolution in Italian exports to France follows a trend that has been common to general overseas trade during the past few years. The most satisfactory progress has been made in the marketing of fruit and horticultural products and during the period January/November 1961 and 1962, vegetables rose from 3,165.5 to 5,867.7 million lire, an increase of 85.3%. Fresh fruit, mainly consisting of apples, rose from 8,034 to 14,168 million lire, equal to +76.3%. There was, however, a drop in citrus products which contracted from 2,508 to 1,720 million lire and the excellent market conditions existing for lemons in 1961 were not repeated.

Conditions for export of manufactured goods were generally favourable, the most marked increases being registered for machinery and appliances. Refigerators achieved great success on the French market, the demand being greater than ever before and the textile industry also made progress, exporting far greater quantities of artificial fibres and yarns (from 2,833 to 5,619 million lire) and woollen goods (from 3,692 to 6,113 million lire). The chemical and mechanical industries also managed to place far larger quantities of their products on the market. These four economic branches, together with motor vehicles, account for about 54% of total Italian exports to France (first eleven months of 1962).

There was also a marked rise in petroleum and coal products, which almost doubled in value, and in foodstuffs.

One of the outstanding aspects of the period in question was the progress made by the Italian printing and publishing trades, this being mainly due to growing popularity of Italian magazines and newspapers.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TRADE PER BRANCH
(January/November 1961-1962 - in Million Lire)

GROUPS	Imports			Exports		
	1961	1962	%	1961	1962	%
Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing and Timber ..	44,146	32,873	— *25.5*	20,998	28,232	+ *34.4*
Mining and Allied	29,869	35,215	+ *17.9*	2,269	2,231	— *1.7*
Manufactures	201,774	238,485	+ *18.2*	158,751	216,088	+ *36.1*
Total	275,790	306,573	+ *11.2*	182,018	246,551	+ *35.4*

A drop was noted, however, in exports of aircraft (from 8,601 to 5,382 million lire), tractors, machinery for the textile industry and ready-made clothing. Although there were quantity increases, there was a decrease in value.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE ITALIAN REGION

I - APULIA

The Sixth Most Prosperous Agricultural Region

" Italian Affairs " now starts publication of a series of articles dealing with the agricultural economy of the various Regions. (1)

The principle that economic development can only be balanced if it is common to all branches — agriculture, industry, trade and service — is now generally accepted and such a principle is particularly true in the case of southern Italy, an area in which both the public authorities and private enterprise are endeavouring to diminish certain dynamic anomalies, such as the prevalence of agriculture over industry, the lack of investments and the mass exodus of manpower.

Although the region of Apulia reveals no aspects that might make it extraneous to the basic question of a predominance of agriculture, and even though its chief industries are closely related to agricultural production (wine, oil, mills, etc.), it has, nevertheless, drawn attention because of a reasonably marked expansion in other undertakings. An excellent example is offered by the huge steel plant at Taranto, the oil refinery at Bari, sulphuric acid and superphosphates plants built by Montecatini at Barletta, Brindisi and Taranto, and several cement factories. The latest project, which began in April last, is a huge textile plant at Foggia which is being built by the National Hydrocarbons Agency and much help is being offered by a private group that joined this public organization but a short time ago. Bari, Brindisi and Taranto have become the centres for the first three southern consortia responsible for industrial development and, altogether, it may be said that Apulia represents the most industrialised region of the south after Campania.

Some reference must also be made to the intense export traffic in such agricultural products as oil, wine, table grapes, vegetables, fruit, almonds and wheat, for Apulia reveals characteristics that are different to those of other regions which only grow sufficient for their own needs.

(1) The articles of the series are by Y. Ferdy Ferrero, specialized in economic planning.

Local Characteristics of Regional Agriculture — Of the Italian regions, none are so well defined as Apulia, which covers an area of 19,346 square kilometres and is the seventh largest in Italy. The territory stretches over a length of approximately 350 kilometres with an average width of 50 kilometres and it has the largest coastal area among the Italian regions, about 762 kilometres along the Adriatic and Jonian seas.

There are five distinct zones — the *Tavoliere*, *Gargano*, *Murge*, *Terra di Bari* and the *Salentina Peninsular*. The Tavolieri is an immense plain with an area of 6,000 square kilometres which has soil aspects ranging from the marine characteristics of the Adriatic to the quaternary. It is enriched by the flood waters of the Candelaro, Cervaro, Carapelle, Fortore and Olfanto. The soil has a hard crust of calcium content that, up to a short time ago, interferred with the growing of cereals but the widespread of modern and powerful tractors has considerably altered the picture. There are layers of heavy clay, a great deal of stone and sand and blue clay in the soil but the prevailing dryness is now being overcome by the pumping of water from the Fortore over thousands of kilometres to the many farms that make up the largest land reclamation consortium in Europe.

The Gargano is a calcareous promontory, not much above the level of the Adriatic, very flat but with sudden slopes up to 3,000 feet, swept by winds, with small fertile zones where citrus fruits are grown and two State-owned forests of limited dimensions. The Murge form a rocky plateau of 750 square kilometres, about 200/300 metres high, composed of calcareous and clay soils with a tendency to crack. Such fissures are known locally as *puli*, *lame* or *gravine* and they hold the rain water for long periods. It is a area that is hostile to agriculture, except in small localities where the soil is richer and it is possible to grow olives, grapes and wheat.

The Terra di Bari is bordered by the Murge amphitheatre and is the typical centre for almonds, table grapes, fruit, vegetables, etc. In conclusion, the Salentina Peninsular, stretching between the two seas, is low, criss-crossed by hills, known as *serre*, and once bordered by marhes which have now been drained.

Considered from the point of view of physical features and the « corrections » that can now be made with the help of modern farming technique and proper productive organization, Apulia presents many contrasting features as far as possibilities of stable income are concerned.

Objective reasoning does away with the idea that the region is not suitable to farming, and for many reasons. Even though the

climate may be dry and similar to that of certain parts of Africa, and eventhough the wind may well destroy cereal crops in two or three days, the region still possesses flat territory towards the south, a type of « Po plain » of about the same area as that of Emilia-Romagna, Venetia or Lombardy (Table I).

Table I. - Italian Regions with Maximum Flat Areas
(*thousand hectares*)

REGION	Plain	Hills	Mountains	Total
Lombardy	1,117	296	976	2,380
Emilia-Romagna	1,057	599	556	2,212
Venetia	1,040	261	537	1,838
Apulia	*1,030*	*876*	*29*	*1,935*
Italy	6,968	12,535	9,104	30,122

(*ISTAT 1961*)

Apulia has no fears of external or internal competition as regards hard grains are concerned and this, economically speaking, is an advantage that compensates for the many risks that arise from a vast area, covering a province (Foggia), which can really only be used for one crop. Furthermore, Apulia has a certain amount of land that can be used for more intensive horticultural farming and localities that are suitable for a completely new system of livestock breeding, provided that a new structure can be given to farmer-buyer organization. The vast supplies of water for irrigation obtained from the Fortore, newly-built reservoirs and new reserves that will be available after a plant for processing sea water is brought into action, should increase the pasture land necessary to radical transformation of breeding in Apulia.

There are three specialised land reclamation and development agencies in Apulia. The first, the most important, includes the better localities where farmers are engaged in growing products for export, such as table grapes, various types of fresh fruit and vegetables, the demand for which is bound to expand in Europe. The second embraces the coastal plains, the river valleys and some of the hills, where a mixed type of farming is carried on, with fruit, vegetables and cereals.

The third specialized agency is less open to change since it embraces the Murge zone and hilly country where farm incomes are low, although much can be done if growers are ready to join forces and set up cooperatives.

Recent data obtained during the census of 1961 enables a more detailed examination to be made of utilization of agricultural and forest land in Apulia (see Tables II and III).

Table II. - Crops and Forestry in Four Regions with Largest Flat Areas (*thousand hectares*)

REGION	Agricultural Area				Uncultivated	Forest	Total Agri. and Forest
	Cereals	Tree Crops	Forage	Total			
Lombardy	1,020	52	413	1,485	70	465	2,020
	50.5%	*2.6%*	*20.4*	*73.5%*	*3.5%*	*23.0%*	*100.0%*
Emilia-Romagna	1,357	113	152	1,622	49	356	2,027
	66.9%	*5.6%*	*7.5%*	*80.0%*	*2.4%*	*17.6%*	*100.0%*
Venetia	939	88	263	1,290	60	214	1,591
	59.1%	*5.5%*	*16.5%*	*81.1%*	*3.8%*	*15.1%*	*100.0%*
Apulia	*828*	*706*	*223*	*1,757*	*17*	*87*	*1.861*
	44.5%	*37.9%*	*12.0%*	*94.4%*	*0.9%*	*4,7%*	*100,0%*
Italy	13,118	2,715	5,097	20,930	1,006	5,826	27,762
	47.2%	*9.8%*	*18.4%*	*75.4%*	*3.6%*	*21.0*	*100.0%*

(*ISTAT*)

Comparison between Apulia and the three primary regions (Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna and Venetia) shows that the area used for wheat and other cereals is *considerably less* in the southern region

Table III. - Utilization of Land in Certain Regions. Percentage of National Totals

REGION	Farm Land			
	Cereals	Tree Crops	Pastureland	Total
Lombardy	*7.8*	*1.9*	*8.2*	*7.1*
Emilia-Romagna	*10.3*	*4.2*	*3.0*	*7.8*
Venetia	*7.2*	*3.2*	*5.2*	*6.2*
Apulia	6.3	26.0	4.4	8.4
Sicily	*11.0*	*20.9*	*4.9*	*10.8*
North Italy	*34.2*	*20.0*	*45.1*	*35.0*
Central Italy	*23.0*	*11.0*	*11.4*	*18.6*
South Italy	*26.0*	*44.7*	*19.8*	*26.9*
Insular Italy	*16.8*	*24.3*	*23.7*	*19.5*
Italy	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(44.5% of the total agricultural-forestry area) for it reaches 66.9% in Emilia-Romagna, 59.1% in Venetia and 50.5% in Lombardy. It is also below the national average of 47.2%. But Apulia heads the

Italian regions specializing in tree crops — olives, grapes, fresh fruit, with 37.9%, against a very low percentage for the three northern regions already mentioned and a national average of about one quarter (9.8%) of the regional figure.

The situation is somewhat different, however, when examination is made of the area used for pastureland. The figure this time is 12% against 20.4% in Lombardy and 16.5% in Venetia. The national average is above that of Apulia, reaching 18.4%. Only small areas are used for forestation, against a high percentages in the north and a national average of 21%.

Statistical information relative to division of land per types of crop is to be found in Table III.

Table IV - Farms in Apulia and Italy in 1961 per Number and Size

CATEGORY	Farms		Size		Farm Average Hectares
	No.	%	Hectares	%	
APULIA					
Up to 1 hectare	157,864	*41.08*	82,634	*4.63*	0.52
From 1.01 to 3 ha.	119,816	*31.17*	218,710	*12.26*	1.83
From 3.01 to 5 ha.	38,370	*9.98*	149,801	*8.40*	3.90
From 5.01 to 10 ha.	38,794	*10.09*	273,967	*15.36*	7.06
From 10.01 to 25 ha.	18,796	*4.89*	285,147	*15.99*	15.17
From 25.01 to 50 ha.	6,367	*1.66*	218,986	*12.28*	34.39
Over 50 ha.	4,336	*1.13*	554,295	*31.08*	127.84
Total	384,343	*100.00*	1,783,542	*100.00*	4.64
ITALY					
Up to 1 hectare	1,421,510	*33.06*	714,087	*2.69*	0.50
From 1.01 to 3 ha.	1,296,556	*30.15*	2,460,367	*9.25*	1.90
From 3.01 to 5 ha.	566,811	*13.18*	2,239,934	*8.42*	3.95
From 5.01 to 10 ha.	560,330	*13.03*	3,972,722	*19.94*	7.09
From 10.01 to 25 ha.	332,563	*7.74*	4,994,683	*18.78*	15.08
From 25.01 to 50 ha.	73,483	*1.71*	2,508,771	*9.43*	33.74
Over 50 ha.	48,610	*1.13*	9,708,388	*36.50*	199.72
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(1961 Census - ISTAT)

Distribution and Management of Farms — According to data obtained during the 1961 census, most of the farms in Apulia range between one half of a hectare (1.25 acres) and 5 hectares (12.5 acres) (see Table IV), with a total of 316,000, equal to 83.03% of the figure for the region. Compared to surface, they occupy about one quarter of the usable area (25.29%), this being in the region of 451,000 hectares. The farms included in this figure are more numerous,

proportionally, in Apulia (Italy - 76.39%). Those farms in the region that fall within the 5/10 hectare category are somewhat less than the national figure (10.09% against 13.03%) and this also applies to those of 10/25 and 25/50 hectares.

Farms in Apulia that are over 50 hectares in size, and up to the very largest, do not exceed an average of 128 hectares, against 200 hectares registered as a national average. However 4,336 farms embrace 554,295 hectares, about one third of the usable area (1.783,502 hectares).

It should be remembered that the very small holdings specializing in fruit and horticultural produce reveal no economic inefficiency. A large number of the non-specialised holdings, on the other hand, only grow for their own consumption and under somewhat precarious conditions and these are the source of the major exodus of manpower.

Table V. - Distribution of Farms in Apulia and Italy in 1961 per Type of Management

TYPE OF MANAGEMENT	No. of Farms	%	Area ha.	%	Farm Average Hectares
		APULIA			
Direct Management	306,389	*79.72*	1,078,284	*60.46*	3.79
In Partnership or with Salaried Employees.....	47,245	*12.29*	454,640	*25.49*	9.62
Associated Smallholdings	1,209	*0.31*	29,448	*1.65*	24.36
Other types of Management..	29,500	*7.68*	221,170	*12.40*	7.50
Total	384,343	*100.00*	1,783,542	*100.00*	4.64
		ITALY			
Direct Management	3,491,899	*81.21*	13,248,442	*49.81*	3.79
In Partnership of with Salaried Employees.....	329,956	*7.67*	9,154,023	*34.42*	27.74
Associated Smallholdings	316,580	*7.36*	3,126,468	*11.75*	9.88
Other Types of Management..	161,428	*3.76*	1,009,419	*4.02*	6.62
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(1961 Census - ISTAT)

Table V gives details of the various categories of farm management in Apulia and it will be seen that farmers run their own holdings in the majority of cases (60.46% against a national average of 49.81%), followed by those using salaried employees (25.49% against a national average of 34.42%) and other forms. There has been little development in associated smallholdings. The category of farms included those large cereal-produing holdings in the the Foggia and Bari area, bigger even during the days of the landed estates but now being gradually reduced to a more suitable size, extensive farms specialising

in olives, either managed by the owner or with salaried employees, typical of the Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto localities and also being reduced in size, and the small mixed farm either managed directly by the owner or on a share basis with agricultural workers. In conclusion there are the very small holdings which may be managed by several persons who share both the work and the income, typical of the Salento area (where is a marked exodus of manpower) and strips or allotments existing along the Bari coast and in the Foggia district.

Table VI. - Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production in Apulia and other Primary Regions - 1961 (*in million lire*)

Region	Total Agriculture and Livestock	Agriculture			Livestock (Total)
		Ground Crops	Tree Crops	Total Agriculture	
Emilia-Romagna	509,387	172,236	128,210	300,446	208,941
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*33.8*	*25.2*	*59.0*	*41.0*
% *of National Total*	*13.70*	*12.74*	*12.13*	*12.47*	*15.98*
Lombardy	405,740	122,558	23,602	140,160	259,580
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*30.2*	*5.8*	*36.0*	*64.0*
% *of National Total*	*10.92*	*9.07*	*2.23*	*6.07*	*19.85*
Venetia	357,002	132,760	85,268	218,028	138,974
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*37.2*	*23.9*	*61.1*	*38.9*
% *of National Total*	*9.61*	*9.82*	*8.07*	*9.05*	*10.63*
Sicily	322,648	103,758	171,252	275,010	47,638
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*32.2*	*53.1*	*85.2*	*14.8*
% *of National Total*	*8.68*	*7.67*	*16.20*	*11.42*	*3.64*
Piedmont	295,040	119,383	57,911	177,294	117,746
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*40.5*	*19.6*	*60.1*	*39.9*
% *of National Total*	*7.94*	*8.83*	*5.48*	*7.36*	*9.01*
Apulia	*280,073*	*84,683*	*168,501*	*253,184*	*26,889*
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*30.2*	*60.2*	*90.4*	*9.6*
% *of National Total*	*7.54*	*6.26*	*15.94*	*10.50*	*2.06*
Campania	272,648	114,865	99,054	213,919	58,729
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*42.1*	*36.3*	*78.4*	*21.6*
% *of National Total*	*7.34*	*8.50*	*9.37*	*8.88*	*4.49*
Latium	198,829	87,976	52,458	140,434	58,395
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*44.2*	*26.4*	*70.6*	*29.4*
% *of National Total*	*5.36*	*6.51*	*4.96*	*5.83*	*4.46*
Italy	3,716,631	1,351,817	1,057,158	2,408,975	1,307,656
% *of Regional Total*	—	—	—	—	—
% *of National Total*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*

(*ISTAT*)

Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production — The annual value of agricultural and forestry products in Apulia is most certainly exceptional for it totals more than 280 milliard lire, more than the figure for Campania (272.6 milliard lire) and Latium (199 milliard lire) and but little less than that for Piedmont (over 295 milliard lire). About 7.54% of the total value of Italian agricultural and

livestock products is obtained in the region in question, which is only surpassed by Emilia-Romagna (13.7%), Lombardy (10.92), Venetia (9.61%), Sicily (8.68%) and Piedmont. Considered in relation to the national figure, Apulia obtains more than half the value of its total products from tree crops (60.2%) and little less than one third from ground crops (30.2%). Scarce returns come from livestock (9.6%) when these are compared to those of Campania, Latium and Sicily which have levels of 21.6%, 29.4% and 14.8% (Table VI).

The Apulia region may also be judged by its position in relation to yeld per hectare of cultivated land for it occupies seventh place, following Marches and preceding Piedmont, surpassing the quotas of twelve other regions (refer Table VII).

Table VII. - Value of Agricultural Production per Hectare in Apulia and other Regions (1961)

	REGION	Lire per Hectare		REGION	Lire per Hectare
1°	Emilia-Romagna	254,256	10°	Latium	127,142
2°	Venetia	227,675	11°	Abruzzo-Molise	108,963
3°	Campania	217,962	12°	Friuli-Venetia Julia ...	101,426
4°	Lombardy	204,993	13°	Calabria	97,524
5°	Liguria	175,775	14°	Umbria	94,680
6°	Marches	158,678	15°	Tuscany	92,946
7°	*Apulia*	*150,977*	16°	Basilicata	67,291
			17°	Trentino-Alto Adige ...	65,660
8°	Piedmont	133,735	18°	Sardinia	47,751
9°	Sicily	132,929	19°	Valle d'Aosta	34,323
				Italy	137,952

(*ISTAT*)

Apulia " *the grain store of Italy* " — As already stated, production is varied in Apulia where there are large plains with their own particular crops. In the Foggia district, for example, exist some of the largest wheat growing areas in Italy. About three quarters of the cereals produced in the region are grown in this locality and there is a high average yeld of 16/18 quintals per hectare, a figure that rises to as much as 30/35 quintals at times. About 48% of the cereal crops consists of hard grains and farmers depend heavily on *Cappelli*, *Garigliano* and other types, although *Grifoni* 235 is being used more and more. For soft grains, preference is given to *Bianchetta* 83, *Frassineto* and *Mara*. In general, there is a tendency to use more and more land for hard grains.

The averages obtained in the hilly provinces are low. Here and there, one may come across the old two-year rotation, but there is a tendency to the three year system (fallow-hard grains-soft grains)

while the more advanced farmers are following a fallow-wheat-grass-wheat rotation. In the Bari area, cereals are grown much more in the hilly districts where yelds of hard and soft grains average about 14 quintals per hectare with rare peak points of 20 quintals. Around Lecce, cereals are sown along the slopes facing the Adriatic and Jonian seas, the average yeld being 6 quintals per hectare, with a maximum of 10 quintals. In the Taranto countryside, cereals are chiefly grown in the western districts, the average harvest being 13/18 quintals per hectare, with a maximum of 30 quintals. In the province of Brindisi, wheat is mostly grown in the Communes of Brindisi, Ostuni, Ceglie, Messapico and Fasano and the most popular varieties are *Maiorche* and *Rossarda* (soft grain varieties) and *Cappelli* (Hard grain). Average yeld per hectare is about 10 quintals, with a maximum of 25 quintals on occasions (Table VIII).

Table VIII. - Apulia Among the Major Producers of Hard and Soft Grain in 1962

REGION	1962				
	Area ha.	Production Quintals	Yield per ha.	Percentage of area	Percentage of national figure
HARD GRAIN					
1. Sicily	609,183	5,247,500	8.6	*43.8*	*31.3*
2. *Apulia*	*186,372*	*3,601,400*	*19.3*	13.4	21.5
3. Basilicata	122,427	1,594,000	13.0	*8.8*	*9.5*
4. Abruzzi-Molise	97,566	1,565,300	16.0	*7.0*	*9.3*
5. Sardinia	179,908	2,058,900	11.4	*12.9*	*12.3*
Italy	1,389,955	16,746,000	12.2	*100.0*	*100.0*
SOFT GRAIN					
1. Emilia-Romagna	422,420	13,950,700	33.0	*13.3*	*17.8*
2. Lombardy	267,720	9,612,700	35.9	*8.5*	*12.3*
3. Venetia	274,483	8,867,000	32.3	*8.7*	*11.3*
4. Piedmont	282,669	9,454,200	33.4	*8.9*	*12.0*
5. Marches	263,079	7,007,900	26.6	*8.3*	*8.9*
6. Tuscany	359,624	7,258,000	20.2	*11.4*	*9.3*
7. Latium	261,024	5,149,800	19.7	*8.2*	*6.6*
8. Abruzzi-Molise	215,570	3,758,000	17.4	*6.8*	*4.8*
9. Umbria	174,100	3,359,700	19.3	*5.5*	*4.2*
10. *Apulia*	*185,485*	*3,188,800*	*17.2*	5.9	4.1
11. Campania	176,114	2,854,000	16.2	*5.6*	*3.6*
Italy	3,165,573	78,464,000	24.8	*100.0*	*100.0*

(*ISTAT*)

Within the region, production of wheat has risen from the level of 369,119 hectares and 4,888,960 quintals registered over the period

1950/53 to 371,857 hectares and 6,790,200 quintals in 1962, the rise being 2,738 hectares and 1,901,240 quintals. The slight rise in the land used has been accompanied by a very marked expansion in total production. In fact, the much-desired contraction in land used for wheat, particularly soft grain varieties, has not taken place in spite of suggestions that greater areas be used for pastureland and forage. It would have been far more satisfactory to sew hard grain varieties over a larger area for the harvest in the region amounted to 3,188,800 quintals against 3,681,400 quintals of soft varieties in 1962.

Production of Olive Oil — Apulia is the most important producer of olive oil in Italy. Alone, it accounts for 32% of national production, followed by Sicily (14.7%) and Calabria (13.4%). The region in question has a total area of 314,000 hectares used solely for olive orchards while a further 197,000 hectares are used for mixed farming, in which olives play an important role. The average oil produced is in the region of 700,000 quintals. The most valuable trees are to be found in the Bari area (*Cuna di Mola*, *Ogliarola* and *Coratina*) and growers follow extremely modern methods of cultivation. In the S. Severo locality, preference is given the *Paesanella* and *Rotondella* varieties, the trees being either centuries old or very young, with heavy foliage in comparison to height. They are pruned according to local requirements which leave them with an extremely wide top. The centuries-old olive trees of the Gargano district are being drastically lopped while growing is irrational in the Salento locality and greater efforts should be made to avoid too much spreading foliage at the tops of the trees.

Wine and Grapes — Chiefly centred in the Bari and Lecce districts, the Apulian wine and grape industry draws it product from about 260,000 hectares of specialised vineyards and 43,000 hectares of mixed, the annual grape harvest being in the region of 18 million quintals, of which 16 million are used for wine. More than 11 million hectolitres of wine are produced, equal to 18% of national output. During the past ten years, Apulia has greatly expanded its specialised vineyards, adding a further 37,000 hectares, something of a record among the Italian regions.

Apart from a variety of wines that are used for blending and purchased by importers in the northern localities, chiefly from the Brindisi area, Apulia also produces some excellent desert wines that have partially become of a standard type and industrialised. The best quality wines are: *Castel del Monte*, *S. Severo*, *Locorotondo*,

Martina Franca, Bianco and Rosato di Ostuni, Aleatico, Moscato del Salento rosso and *bianco, Moscato di Trani* and *Torre Giulia.*

There is an excellent future for wines used for *vermouth* for their excellent *bouquet.*

Further Expansion in Horticulture and Fruit Farmin — Horticultural produce is grown over 70,000 hectares in Apulia, against 46,000 in 1947, the average yearly output being about 5 million quintals. About 75% is grown in open fields and the rest in small plots. A large amount of trade is done with both the domestic and foreign markets and many of the smaller growers are dependent upon the latter in relation to the demand for early crops.

Table IX. - Fruit Production in Apulia - 1959/61 (*quintals*)

VARIETY	1959	1960	1961	VARIETY	1959	1960	1961
Apricots	15,100	9,800	19,800	Passion Fruit ...	2,000	1,980	1,700
Cherries	91,100	28,000	98,600	Figs	729,400	601,700	847,200
Peaches	57,500	57,300	82,500	Almonds	910,000	212,300	1,350,800
Plums	17,500	14,600	21,600	Hazel Nuts	10,200	7,700	11,600
Apples	6,700	4,300	10,200	Oranges	195,650	174,100	—
Pears	97,900	123,200	274,600	Tangerines	128,600	116,700	—
Quinces	125,700	71,100	72,000	Lemons	73,800	76,350	—
Pomegranates ...	32,800	21,000	22,850				

(*Inspectorate of Agriculture - Apulia*)

Table grapes play an important role in this particular branch of economy. There has been a tremendous expansion in latter years and new methods have been introduced which were unknown in Apulia only twenty years ago. More and more land is likely to be used for table grapes as the demand increases and selling prices will be held above production costs. At least 12,000 hectares are currently used for table grapes and the increasing volume of exports promises well for the future.

Tables IX and X give details of the chief regional horticultural products for 1959/61.

Possibilities of Increasing Livestock Breeding — Much has already been done to improve livestock breeding and dairy farming in Apulia and the protagonists have been the *Brown Alpine* and *Friesan* cattle, descendents of stock imported from Switzerland, Holland and the United States. The region now has a *Apulian Brown Alpine* which is in great demand in the southern areas and the subject of close attention on the part of the Mediterranean countries. The under-

developed nations in *Apulian Brown Alpine* can find excellent cattle, already accustomed to hot and arid climates and which gives large quantities of milk, excellent meat and does not require rich pasture.

Table X - Production of Vegetables in Apulia - 1959/61 (*quintals*)

PRODUCTS	1959	1960	1961	PRODUCTS	1959	1960	1961
Carrots	131,430	107,220	139,058	Celery	40,120	43,045	32,272
Cauliflowers	342,200	378,850	417,910	Endive	150,550	152,010	106,100
Cabbages	781,320	821,200	847,465	Lettuce	1,072,480	1,082.490	776,340
Peppers	343,860	417,260	402,370	Red Lettuce	464,650	491,180	407,090
Garlic	19,270	22,240	24,400	Spinach	1,660	1,900	2,199
Onions	235,050	257,080	251,140	Egg plant	304,820	276,740	260,250
Beetroot	25,610	30,130	29,200	Tomatoes	1,735,500	1,505,650	1,357,150
Turnips	599,780	499,550	547,227	Cucumbers	174,672	181,780	183,200
Asparagus	58	90	80	Marrows	345,730	346,020	312,300
Beet	41,070	40,150	43,855	Water Melons	394,350	333,370	385,300
Artichokes	263,000	392,900	445,100	Cant. Melons	1,090,900	576,680	612,000
Chards	16,945	15,080	16,312	Strawberries	604	1,430	1,434
Fennel	250,825	269,840	360,133				

(*Inspectorate of Agriculture - Apulia*)

Little by little, the advantages of livestock have been making headway among smallholders and proprietors of large farms alike. In the Murge area, 2 or 3 head of Brown Alpine cattle, raised on a small family farm, are a sound economic investment and easily adapt themselves to meagre pastureland and a large variety of by-products, including leaves of the olive and many types of grass. In the same areas, and even among those at the foot of the hills, there has been a similar interest shown by medium and large farms, particularly since there are far greater possibilities of marketing milk and meat.

However, such limited development spells no future for Apulia. The greater consumption of meat demands that, within ten years, breeding must be on an economic scale and the foundations of a sound system must be laid today. Planning must be based on 50% of *Brown Alpine* and *Friesan* breeds for meat and 30% of *Hereford Brown Swiss* and *Charollais* after opportune research has been carried out and the cattle have become used to local climate.

Tables XI and XII provide statistical details of the livestock situation in Apulia. There are signs of a recovery but a long time is necessary before it will be possible to reach the plenum essential to any widespread breeding of fat stock in southern Italy. In 1961, there was a total of 350,000 « Capi grossi », a level that is far below that of 1953 and 1908, less than that of 1930 and only a little above that of 1938.

Table XI - Livestock in 1961 (*in thousand head*)

REGION	Total "capi grossi" (a)	Total "capi grossi" % of National Total	Cattle	Horses	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
1. Lombardy	2,131	*16.7*	1,896	116	657	75	20
2. Emilia-Romagna	1,787	*14.0*	1,590	44	837	128	3
3. Piedmont	1,373	*10.8*	1,274	50	204	103	43
4. Venetia	1,351	*10.6*	1,258	44	260	48	11
5. Sicily	703	*5.5*	310	286	108	660	232
6. Marches	674	*5.3*	589	5	353	214	2
7. Tuscany	672	*5.3*	536	31	330	493	10
8. Sardinia	578	*4.5*	224	59	121	2,385	358
9. Latium	569	*4.4*	356	84	199	907	55
10. Campania	529	*4.2*	324	113	231	420	118
11. Abruzzi-Molise	479	*3.8*	276	87	185	800	53
12. Umbria	364	*2.9*	264	15	388	199	6
13. *Apulia*	*350*	2.7	*124*	*129*	*48*	*792*	*94*
14. Friuli-Venetia Julia	311	*2.4*	274	21	90	9	5
15. Calabria	296	*2.3*	139	71	173	371	197
16. Trentino-Alto Adige	235	*1.8*	209	11	47	57	18
17. Basilicata	221	*1.7*	75	64	92	530	140
18. Liguria	98	*0.8*	81	10	10	35	13
19. Valle D'Aosta	48	*0.4*	46	1	2	5	3
Italy	12,770	*100.0*	9,845	1,241	4,335	8,231	1,381

(a) A "capo grosso" consists of: 1 head of cattle, 1 horse, 6 pigs, 10 sheep and goats. (*ISTAT*)

The situation as regards breeding in the various provinces of Apulia is as follows. Along the coastal districts around Bari, a combination of livestock, horticulture and fruit growing has proved successful and enabled a good income to be obtained even from soil that has been harshly exploited. There are many farms in this locality which are now giving the proper important to correct breeding and animal husbandry. About ten years ago, 60% of the cattle in the province consisted of poor breeds but, since discovered to be uneconomical, this figure has dropped to 10% and the *Brown Alpine* has been introduced in large numbers, since it is thought that this breed can replace local cattle completely within a relatively short time.

Table XII - Livestock in Apulia - 1958 *to* 1961 (*thousand head*)

	1908	1930	1938	1953	1961
Capi grossi	*431*	*385*	*345*	*409*	*350*
Cattle	97	62	58	101	124
Horses	194	205	189	195	129
Pigs	41	34	26	64	48
Sheep	1,160	1,001	820	891	792
Goats	168	124	122	126	94

(*ISTAT*)

As said earlier, the Brown Alpine has settled well in the province in spite of limited pastureland and not very suitable climatic conditions. At the present moment, feed in the province are sufficient for current needs but the limit has been reached. However, it will be possible to use additional land, particularly in certain localities which are already well watered of which can be successfully irrigated. In the Foggia district, there has been a comforting swing towards breeding for the meat market, pasture is sufficient for the needs of such cattle but insufficient for the whole of livestock. Around Lecce, breeding is restricted to localities around the towns and villages, which require both milk and meat, but there are complaints about a lack of pasture. The prospects for the future, however, are good and new pastureland can be brought into use in the irrigated areas.

In the Taranto zone, the *Brown Alpine* is the most popular breed, followed by the *Black and White*. For both work and meat, many farmers still prefer the Apulian *Podolica* breed. Pasture is sufficient for present needs but there are possibilities of more land being used. Around Brindisi, great strides have been made with the *Brown Alpine*, the breed mainly used for milk and meat production; farmers also show a liking for Friesans and others. There are insufficient quantities of feed but pastureland in the province can easily be extended, particularly if the present practice of growing wheat in olive and walnut groves is abandoned and grass sown instead. Farmers in the Taranto area are concentrating on fat cattle and local consists of leaves, grass from the olive groves and pulp from the sugar beet plant at Policoro.

Sheep farming was once predominant in Apulia and there are still about 800,000 head in the region. It can be easily adjusted to the normal management of a farm provided that is loses its nomad characteristics.

There are also promising signs of development in industrial crops, particularly sugar beet and tobacco. In general, Apulia, is logically being influenced by a growing domestic and market that will offer even greater possibilities in the future, particularly as the more progressive nations are absorbing more and more fruit and vegetables.

Since Apulia produces large quantities of oil, even though more rational and organised methods must be introduced, as it grows high quality table grapes that are in great demand on the foreign markets and since it exports both wine and vermouth on an ever increasing scale, there is every reason to feel confident that this region faces a sure future.

OFFICE MACHINERY

Rise in Manufacture and Export of Typewriters and Computing Machines

Output of precision machinery, *typewriters and computors* in particular, continued to rise during 1962, reaching a level that was considerably above those of preceding years. According to figures released by the Central Institute of Statistics on the manufacture of typewriters, computors, accounting machines, cash registers and duplicating machines, production in 1960 was four times as high as the 1953 base, rose a further 20.2% in 1961 and expanded by 8.2% during the first ten months of 1962.

Absolute figures for *typewriters* over the period January-September 1962, reveal that there was an increase of 2.1% in weight (from 4,840 tons in 1961 to 4,942 tons in 1962). As far as the number of machines are concerned, production over the same period was estimated at 476,000 units, a figure that is more or less the same as that registered in 1961.

The apparent passive situation is due to a contraction in *standard* models of typewriters, output of which dropped by 17,200 units (from 146,635 in 1961 to 129,414 in 1962). This contraction naturally influenced overall figures, in spite of a rise in the manufacture of portable typewriters (+1.7%), electric typewriters (+43%) and teleprinters (+11.4%).

Production of *computing machines* over the period mentioned above rose by 11.2% as far as numbers are concerned (from 445,876 to 495,850 and by 9.2% in weight (from 4,460 tons to 4,872 tons). In particular, listing machines increased from 440,815 units — comparison between nine month periods in 1961 and 1962 — to 490,369 units (+11.2%) while other types of computing machines registered a somewhat lower percentage, rising from 5,061 to 5,481 units (+8.3%).

Total production of typewriters and computing machines during the first nine months of 1962 was 971,588 units against 922,133 units in 1961.

The growing expansion of the industry, in spite of percentage rises that are somewhat lower than the excellent figures for the preceding two years, is chiefly due to satisfactory expansion in exports which continue to maintain a level of about 80% of domestic production as regards weight. Of a total of 12,705 tons of typewriters

and computing machines manufactured in 1961, about 10,359 tons were exported and valued at 63 milliard lire. The same trend may be noted for the January-October period of 1962, when production was 11,190 tons and exports reached 9,379 tons, valued at over 57 milliard lire.

Imports are very much below exports but have shown a tendency to increase from 1961 onwards. They rose from 1,734 tons in 1960 to 2,734 tons in 1961 (57.7%) and although the percentage increase between 1961 and 1962 was much lower there was, nevertheless, a continued upward curve from 2,266 tons for the first ten months of the former year to 2,515 tons for the same period of 1962 (+11%).

Of the countries exporting typewriters and computing machines to Italy, the German Federal Republic heads the list with 6,389 quintals registered in January-September 1962, followed by France with 5,624 quintals and the United States with 3,018 quintals. Minor quantities are also imported from the United Kingdom, Sweden and several other countries. Compared with total import figures for such commodities, 59.3% came from the E.E.C. member states, 13.3% from the United States and the remaining 27.4% from Sweden, the United Kingdom and others.

Exports of Italian office machines are directed to nearly all countries with the exception of the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R. For several years now, the chief importer nation has been the United States which purchased 15,284 quintals during the first nine months of 1962, a figure that is about five times as much as Italian imports of such goods from that country, valued at 8.4 milliard lire. Over the same period, France imported 12,625 quintals, valued at 7.7 milliard lire while 9,811 quintals, valued at 6.4 milliard lire were exported to the German Federal Republic.

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NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

Courses in 1961-1962 were attended by 1,021 trainees

In view of the constant technical progress that is taking place in the modern world, the Italian Navy has executed a vast training programme that will assure the efficiency of the men and the methods necessary to the defence of the country.

Within the limits of this programme, obviously, primary importance has been given to the recruiting and trade training of both naval and civilian personnel of all ranks and branches. Naval personnel are sent to shipyards, camps and schools that are able to produce first class sailors and highly qualified tradesmen and similar arrangements are made for civilians who will eventually become responsible for the vast logistics structure so necessary to the existence of any Service.

There are large numbers of technicians and trasdemen in the arsenals at Taranto, La Spezia and other naval establishments. Among them are many juveniles who, under the guidance of foremen and some of the senior civilian employees, are introduced to the secrets of their trade. For the most part, these are young boys, full of enthusiasm, who already know something of the world they have entered because they have, or have had, relations employed in it. To some extent this is an aid to the never-ending task of replacing technical personnel and young workers are guided and cared for long before they come under the orders of the Italian Navy. This means that there is a constant supply of skilled men who fully understand the technical requirements of their work from the very start.

The results achieved are mainly due to the training received at the La Spezia and Taranto naval shipyards and depots at Augusta, Brindisi, La Maddalena and Messina. To be admitted to courses, trainees must be between 15 and 17 years of age and must successfully pass oral and written examinations. The lessons given correspond to those of the vocational training schools and, upon completion, trainees receive a diploma which is equivalent to certificates issued by lower secondary schools.

Theoretical and practical training is given over a period of three years. The first year is devoted to general education since this helps trainees to face the more difficult technological instruction that follows. During the second and third years, training is wholly techni-

cal, starting with basic subjects common to all trades and gradually leading up to the branch that the trainee has chosen, or which have been chosen for him according to the requirement of the Navy.

Instruction consists of:

a) Technological training;

b) Practical demonstrations;

c) Visits to shipyards, docks and naval units.

Trainees obtain maximum benefits from the practical side for they are able to tools and machinery, laboratories in the training establishments and receive guidance from specialists and tradesmen of all kinds. Every effort has been made to ensure that training workshops are fitted and equipped in a manner that will provide complete technological training.

Establishments are commanded by senior Naval officers, who is aided by a civilian and an instructor of physical training who is also responsible for trainees during their leisure periods. Instructors are both naval officers and civilians while practical training is given by carefully chosen foremen.

Trainees may specialize in one of the following trades: seamanship - printing - coppersmith - smithery - fitter - motor fitter - fitter (depth charge apparatus) - electrician - electrician (degaussing) - electro-mechanic - electronics (sounding apparatus) - electronics (low frequency installations) - electronics (sonar) - radar mechanic - radio mechanic - welder - torpedo mechanic - foundryman.

Courses are held between October 15 and June 30 while, from July 1 to Oct. 14, trainees successfully passing end-of-year examinations receive further practical training in worshops during normal working shifts. This has proved to be particularly useful for it not only provides the trainee with useful experience but also helps to form his character.

TRAINEES ATTENDING COURSES IN 1961/62
SCHOLASTIC YEAR

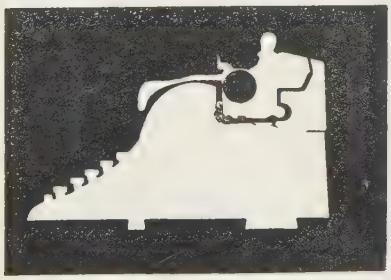
DEPOT	1st. Year Trainees	2nd. Year Trainees	3rd. Year Trainees	Advanced Course	Total
La Spezia	83	86	66	98	333
Taranto	96	124	120	119	459
Augusta	17	24	20	18	79
Brindisi	10	22	21	—	53
La Maddalena	10	27	26	34	97
Total	216	283	253	269	1,021

Very often the test jobs which trainees perform show signs of versatility, imagination and practical sense, all gifts that would probably have never come to the fore if they had not been discovered and encouraged.

At the end of the three-year training course, the trainees are immediately transferred to shipyards and arsenals as skilled tradesmen.

However, modern technological progress demands more and more persons who are very highly skilled and the Italian Navy, in the same way as the Air Force and Army and private enterprise, has seen fit to start special advanced training courses as a means of starting workers on the path to specialization.

Because of the technical training organization it has organized, the Italian Navy has reached a high level in technological instruction and the teaching methods and equipment it employs are the most modern. It is making a valuable contribution towards the nation's strenuous efforts to train youth in those trades which are of enormous value to economy and a source of greater prosperity and tranquillity for the younger generations.



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ITALIAN INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS FOR OVERSEAS

The Information Service and the Copyright Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers

The Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers is responsible for a variety of tasks that are the result of the growing importance of information in modern, democratic states.

The Service, as it is today, can draw on about twenty years experience and it is the answer to those norms that require the public authorities to furnish private citizens with particulars concerning the objectives and practice of government policy, the manner in which the Civil Service and public agencies carry out the work allotted to them, problems inherent to social advancement and new ways of spreading education as a means of furthering democratic maturity. Of no less importance, is the task of furnishing other countries with details of the political, social and economic aspects of life in Italy and undertaking anything that will promote and strengthen international relations.

Foreign-language Publications

The Services operated by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers are divided into two sections - *Information* and *Copyright*, the latter also being responsible for specific cultural and educational projects. The most important publication of the Information Service is, of course, « *Documenti di Vita Italiana* », a monthly magazine that was first brought out 13 years ago. This contains articles based on data drawn from official circles and covers a wide range of subjects, from Government policy to pressing problems of the day. The magazine is an important source of information and statistical data for all those persons who are desirous of obtaining a more detailed picture of what is happening in Italy and, with its perforated pages and classified subjects, can be conveniently filed and kept up to date.

This magazine has a large circulation abroad. About 15,000 copies are printed each month in Italian (the figure is increasing all the time) of which about seven thousand are sent to foreign nations (distribution through Italian Embassies and Consulates, cultural institutes, etc.). But the Service also publishes special foreign-language editions - « *Italian Affairs* », « *Documents de la vie italienne* », « *Hoy in Italia* » and « *Documenti-Berichte über das Leben in Italien* ». Such editions

have a total circulation of approximately 40,000 copies; they are published every two months and have readers in all five continents.

Of the utmost importance to an understanding of life in Italy, great success has been obtained with the yearbook « *Italia d'oggi* ». It has been published also in English, French, German and Spanish and provides detailed information and statistics of all branches of economy, social welfare and other aspects of the situation in Italy.

The third edition of this yearbook was published last year and it has become essential to all non-Italians who wish to know something about the way in which Italy is progressing, how her industry is expanding, social services improving and the many technical and technological problems that have had to be solved during the last few years of fast economic development. « Italy Today » is divided into eighteen chapters - The Physical and Political Geography of Italy - An Overall View on Population - Ancient and Modern History - Italian Political Parties and Home Policy - An Outline of Italian Foreign Policy - The Constitution and the Organization of the Italian State - The Armed Forces - The State Balance, National Income and Fiscal Policy - Industry, State Holdings, Home and Foreign Trade and the Artisan Trades - Agriculture - Problems in Southern Italy - Public Works Policy - Transport and Telecommunications - Labour and Social Welfare - Education and Italy's Artistic Heritage - Culture, Arts, Science and the Press - Entertainment, Sport and Tourism - Italy and the World. It concludes with an Appendix containing various items of interest to the foreign reader.

The Information Service has also begun publication of a series of booklets in various foreign languages. They deal with specific subjects and many requests have been received for copies of the « *Italian Constitution* » and a critical report on the economic progress made by the country over the course of the past century (« *A Century of Italian Economy* »).

The « *Calendario Italia* » (Italian Calendar) has proved to be a valuable instrument of penetration. First printed in 1953, it consists of photographs and drawings that illustrate some of the most diverse aspects of life in Italy, with brief captions in Italian, English, German, French and Spanish. The 1962 edition, considerable improved, has been distributed in almost all the nations of the world.

The bulletin published by the « Italdoc » Agency in four languages (French, English, Spanish and German), has a more journalistic character. Although it not an official publication, it does furnish the foreign press with details concerning economic, political, social and cultural affairs. Appearing every fifteen days, it is sent by airmail to private addresses and newspapers and over 3,000 correspondents are

currently on the mailing list. The bulletin was first published in January 1962 and has been very successful, proving to be a useful and practical means of satisfying the constant demand for information which flows into the offices at Via Po 14 in Rome. A note at the end of the bulletin informs readers that they may obtain exclusive articles, information and photographs dealing with the political, economic, cultural and artistic aspects of life in Italy which can be reproduced in local newspapers or magazines.

The illustrated magazine « *Italia* » with short captions in English, French, Spanish, German and Arab, is also for foreign consumption. The photographs it reproduces again refer to events, persons and background of modern Italy and the perforated pages help in the formation of files that can be easily consulted. The magazine itself covers most of the ground that is dealt with more at length in the other publications of the Information Service and has been much praised for the high-class printing and clarity of illustrations.

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
INFORMATION SERVICE
Foreign Language Publications

PUBLICATION	Circulation	When Published
ITALIAN AFFAIRS	14,500	Every 2½ Months
HOY EN ITALIA	12,000	Every 2 Months
DOCUMENTS DE LA VIE ITALIENNE	7,000	Every 2 Months
DOCUMENTI BERICHTE UBER DAS LEBEN IN ITALIEN	5,500	Every 2 Months
ITALIA - illustrated magazine in five languages	8,500	Every 2 Months
ITALY TODAY	18,000	Yearly
ITALIA DE HOY	12,000	Yearly
ITALIE D'AUJOURD'HUI	7,000	Yearly
ITALIEN VON HEUTE	5,000	Yearly
ITALIA - poster in five languages	200,000	Yearly
ITALDOC - News Bulletin:		
English edition	2,000	Every 15 Days
French edition	1,500	Every 15 Days
Spanish edition	800	Every 15 Days
German edition	500	Every 15 Days
LIVRES ET REVUES D'ITALIE	5,000	Every 2 Months
ITALIAN BOOKS AND PERIODICALS	5,000	Every 2 Months
LIBROS Y REVISTAS DE ITALIA	5,000	Every 2 Months
BUCHER UND ZEITSCHRIFTEN ITALIENS	3,000	Every 2 Months

Photographs, Matrices and Documentary Films

Accepting the fact that audiovisual media are ideal for the spreading of information, the Information Service also provides Italian and foreign correspondents with material from the photographic library which contains about 13,000 photographs, all catalogued and classified according to subject. These cover all aspects of life in Italy

and are constantly being brought up to date and the department is well able to satisfy the many requests that are forwarded through Italian diplomatic offices abroad or received directly from correspondents and other interested circles. There has been a very marked increase in demand of late, particularly from foreign organizations and agencies interested in productive capacity and matters concerning the steel and mining industries, shipbuilding, transport and communications and the artisan trades. The Information Service is also asked to provide illustrative material for fairs and expositions, some of the more recent of these being the Exhibition at Hawaii, the Italian Press Pavilion at Bombay, the European Fair at Zurich, the International Exhibition of Photographic Art at Lagos, the Exhibition promoted by the Italian Consulate and the « Dante Alighieri » at Port Said, the « Italy Produces » Fair at Montevideo, the Philadelphia Fair and the Pavilion of the Central Institute of Statistics at the Milan Fair.

The Italian and foreign press also receives, upon request, plastic matrices that can be easily reproduced in newspapers and magazines at a price far below that of the normal procedure. Each matrix is accompanied by a brief comment in different languages. Italian newspapers published abroad make wide use of these matrices. In 1962, 1,275 were distributed and more than 23,000 have been despatched since the Information Service came into being.

In conclusion, an important role is played by direct and indirect production of *documentary films*, in black and white and colour, which deal with questions of production and development and various other topics. With a sober and explanatory comment, documentary films are of paramount importance in the task of letting others learn something about Italy and ideal media for bringing about closer cultural and human relations. More than 200 have been produced since 1950, all lasting about 10/15 minutes while over 4,000 prints, with an annual average of 600, have been distributed abroad over the period 1952/62. Documentaries « produced » by the Information Service, and dubbed in various languages, are chiefly directed towards commercial circuits, Italian representatives abroad, television corporations, fairs, festivals and similar. During 1962, approximately 623 prints of documentary films produced in the same year, were distributed abroad after dubbing in English, French, Spanish and Portughese. They were: « *Nuove arterie d'Italia* », « *L'Italia vista da un africano* », « *Scuola viva* », « *La gente cambia* », « *Civiltà in crisi* », « *Verso un nuovo umanesimo* », « *Unità europea nell'arte* », « *L'arte nel metallo* », « *L'Europa e Catullo a Sirmione* », « *Valenza, città degli orafi* », « *Roma nella tradizione e nella modernità* », « *L'Europa passa attra-*

verso la scuola », « *Il travertino* », « *Queste sono le scuole d'arte* », « *La porta del Sud* », « *La porta della Sicilia* », « *Alto Adige* », « *Italia gastronomica* », « *Energia del futuro* », « *Città di notte* », « *Da qui per il mondo* », « *Maestri d'arte* », « *Il nuovo volto delle città italiane* », « *Il miracolo del lavoro* ».

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
INFORMATION SERVICE
Circulation of Audiovisual Media (at December 31, 1962)

ITEM	Distribution of Prints
	Total (No.)
Documentary Films	4,784
Plastic Matts	23,128
Photographs	51,963
Diapositives (in colour)	1,657

Sound Broadcasts

A great deal of information is supplied to foreign nations through publications and correspondence. There is no doubt, however, that the greatest results can be achieved through *short wave broadcasts* to individual countries. The Information Service draws upon the technical and press departments of the Italian Radio and Television Corporation to this end and uses vast studios that have been specially designed to deal with the simultaneous transmission of programmes (about seventy in number). Each programme, apart from a news bulletin, includes music, talks, interviews with prominent people, answers to listeners' letters and various. Thirty two languages are used and there are five transmitters; broadcasts continue over the whole twenty four hour period.

Great interest has been shown in special Italian language programmes for Italians working abroad and those who have become nationalized in different countries. These programmes occupy a large part of the day and many of those featured on the domestic network are relayed over the short wave. « *Nocturne from Italy* » is broadcast during the night.

A bulletin in morse code is transmitted twice a day to all ships at sea and to Europe, the Far East and North and South America. The Information Service also directly supervises a monitoring department, intercepting all radio broadcasts from foreign countries. Radio and television stations in those countries with heavy Italian emigration

are helped with periodical shipping of Italian recordings and other material.

Personal contact and international exchange are also two ways of spreading information and the Information Service follows a vigorous policy to this end. Such a field includes international agreements on exchange of information, conventions governing reception and distribution of information and the supplying of audio-visual material, research on foreign legislation concerning information, relations with international organizations interested in information in general (the United Nations, Unesco, N.A.T.O.), contacts with the corresponding services of the E.E.C. responsible for publishing information relative to the activities of such European institutions as the E.C.M., Euratom, Coal and Steel Community, etc., collaboration with the Press Attaches at Italian Embassies, and working relations with foreign correspondents in Italy.

Press Agencies

Special mention must be made of one particular field concerning information supplied to the press for the purpose of drawing foreign attention to the more important events occurring in Italy and to problems of a political, economic and cultural nature. The Italian press must also be constantly supplied with details of foreign public opinion and conventions have been stipulated and ratified through law with the two principal national Press Agencies - Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) and the Agenzia Giornalistica Italia (AGI).

The agreement on foreign services that has been stipulated with ANSA requires this agency to daily transmit, through its own offices in the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and Eastern and Western Europe, either by teleprinter or telex, all press news and information in Italian and foreign languages. The agreement with the Agenzia Giornalistica Italia, on the other hand, calls upon this agency to open and maintain close contact with the German and Slovene press for the purpose of obtaining objective information concerning problems affecting the two zones lying along the Austrian and Yugoslav borders. The agency also sends despatches to Italian newspapers published abroad and operates a telephoto service.

Logically, the policy of the Information Service of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is worked out in close collaboration with the *Press Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs* and those departments directly concerned with Italian Embassies abroad. Some excellent results have been achieved by the Italian Information Centre in New York.

Cultural Programme

The Copyright Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is immediately concerned with providing foreign nations with particulars and examples of Italian culture and learning. This it does by *awarding prizes as encouragement to exports of cultural material, providing information on publication of books, the arts, etc., and through cultural agreements.*

The Department first introduced the system of awards for exports in 1955 and it may be claimed that the assistance given by the public authorities towards declaiming Italian cultural achievements has been of the utmost importance. In 1955, Italy exported books and other products of a like nature for a value of one milliard lire. When it at last became possible to introduce a law raising State awards from two to 125 million lire per annum, exports rose to six milliard in 1959-60. Nor has there been any contraction in successive years. Today, awards and prizes amount to 300 million lire for publishers, booksellers, etc., and exports have risen to 12 milliard lire in which 180 companies are participating. This penetration of foreign markets would not have been possible, nor would there have been any hope of expansion, had these same markets not been previously furnished with up — to date information concerning the various branches of publishing and printing in Italy.

A great deal has been achieved through the periodical « *Libri e Riviste d'Italia* », edited and published by the Copyright Department, which is the only publication supplying bibliographical details for foreign consumption. There are foreign editions in English (« *Italian Books and Periodicals* »), French (« *Livres et revues d'Italie* »), Spanish (« *Libros y revistas de Italia* ») and German (« *Bücher und Zeitschriften Italiens* ») total circulation being in the region of 20,000 copies. This valuable information medium is sent to about thirty nations in Europe, nineteen in Asia, eighteen in Africa and twenty two in North and South America. It represents one of the most efficient means of informing others of Italian culture and learning now existing.

The periodical is divided into four sections. The first is a *general survey of publishing news*, with details of authors and publishers, the various cultural activities in vogue and information on new books appearing on the market. This is followed by « *books of the month* » which provides summaries of new editions covering literature, philology, statistics, history, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, religion, economic, political and social sciences, law, copyright, radio and television, tourism, archaeology and the history of art, science and

technology. The third section, entitled « *periodicals* » gives brief summaries of the more important articles published in Italia magazines and periodicals, while the fourth consists of a bibliography listing all books received under the copyright law requiring that one copy of each new publication be forwarded to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The Copyright Department periodically publishes a « Repertorio Bibliografico », which classifies all books published during the previous six months or one year, and a « Repertorio Bibliografico delle Traduzioni » containing details of all Italian books translated and sold in the various countries of the world.

Incentives for exports and details concerning Italian publishing would not have led to the results so far achieved by « Libri e Riviste d'Italia » if an adequate legal structure had not been first created. Cultural agreements, once restricted to matters concerning education and the teaching of languages, have for years assumed a much wider form, from the time that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers was able to introduce, with the valuable assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, special clauses safeguarding and encouraging cultural exchange. But, apart from this, much is due to the new spirit of the cultural agreements if Italian artists, authors and scientists can now participate in world progress and be present at international book fairs — such as those at Paris and Moscow, Addis Abbaba, Ankara, Buenos Aires, Athens, Caracas, Munich and Rio de Janeiro — and other meetings that the Copyright Departments promotes and arranges for the purpose of developing this fruitful method of bringing about closer relations and understanding between nations.

In addition to encouraging all undertakings that will promote interest in Italian culture and learning, the Copyright Department is also responsible for arranging meetings and discussions between Italian and foreign authors and scientists.

It also supplies Italian Embassies and Consulates with documentary films and recordings since these have proved to be highly successful with the public of many countries. In other words, the Department directly concerns itself with anything that will bring about closer relations between nations and lead to greater understanding and reciprocal respect.

THE TOURIST TRADE

Summary for 1962

Few other economic branches have undergone such a vast expansion over the last ten years as the tourist trade. On an international level, Italy is in the lead for all that concerns liberalization of trade and simplification of customs and border formalities. There has been very active participation in all the work of international bodies and Italian experts and official representatives have frequently offered the benefits of their experience to those nations requesting assistance. One of the finest examples of the prestige which the Italian tourist organization enjoys on a world scale is offered by the United Nations acceptance of Italy's offer to act as host to the first World Conference on Tourism, promoted by the organization, which will be held in Rome in August of last year.

* * *

The chief problem that has been faced in the past three years has been that of reconsidering what localities are suitable to tourism and modifying the organizational structure of an industry that is growing beyond all expectations. This has not only been done for the purpose of finding a better way to redistribute the flow of visitors but also to ensure that tourism itself will benefit those people living in certain localities that are under-developed even though attracting a strong trade on account of local beauties or other attractions. Such goals have been pursued with the assistance of local agencies and the Southern Italy Development Fund and it has been possible to open up new localities and launch new itineraries. Other help has been given by Italian and foreign organizations which have built in many areas, the south in particular. Special publicity campaigns have been started and loans and mortgages have been issued to the tourist and hotel trades. Indeed, Law No. 68 of February 1962 contains several clauses that encourage investments and authorize the granting of loans to a much greater number of undertakings.

* * *

This new loan policy has provided the State with an opportunity of much wider intervention and aid is now being given in the

repayment of interest on loans and mortgages; the result is that more requests for money are being received. Even hotel managers who are not the sole proprietors of their premises can now obtain State help and this has proved to be of great value to the smaller

Table I - Tourist Trade in 1962. Summarized Data
Comparison with 1961

ITEM	1961	1962 (*b*)	% Variation
Foreigners entering Italy:			
Tourists	9,600,000	10,300,000	+ 7.3
Excursionists	9,335,000	11,023,000	+ 18.1
Total	18,935,000	21,323,000	+ 12.6
Hotel Bookings:			
Italians	14,586,666	15,200,447	+ 4.2
Non-Italians	7,509,825	8,156,107	+ 8.6
Total	22,096,491	23,356,554	+ 5.7
Days Booked in Hotels:			
Italians	51,945,233	55,278,223	+ 6.4
Non-Italians	31,118,417	35,774,995	+ 15.0
Total	83,063,650	91,053,218	+ 9.6
Non-Hotel Bookings:			
Italians	2,201,576	2,417,982	+ 9.8
Non-Italians	1,508,921	1,752,204	+ 16.1
Total	3,710,497	4,170,186	+ 12.4
Days Booked:			
Italians	50,657,501	56,330,342	+ 11.2
Non-Italians	10,464,907	13,659,401	+ 30.5
Total	61,122,408	69,989,743	+ 14.5
Petrol Coupons Sold to Foreign Motorists:			
(*a*) in Italy — Litres	58,849,810	66,915,135	+ 13.7
(*a*) in Italy — Receipts - 1,000 lire	4,706,451	5,368,602	+ 14.1
abroad — Litres	65,734,380	85,944,460	+ 30.7
abroad — Receipts - 1,000 lire	5,339,932	6,999,279	+ 31.1
Visitors to State Art Galleries and Museums. No.	11,028,007	11,083,395	+ 0.5
Receipts from Sojourn Tax (1,000 lire)	3,711,495	4,189,735	+ 12.9
Income from Tourism (estimates of Tourist Expenditure in million lire)	481,537	(*b*) 550,576	+ 14.3
No. of Hotel Beds	857,932	921,658	+ 7.4

(*a*) Data for petrol coupons sold in Italy are net of reimbursments for returned coupons. Coupons sold abroad are gross of reimbursments.
(*b*) Estimates for 1962 have not yet been brought before the Balance of Payments Committee for approval.

categories. The law has also permitted allocations to be allotted to other matters of tourist interest, chief among them being bathing establishments, spas, cable railways, motels and various types of

sporting attractions. Thus, it has been possible to give closer attention to some of the more neglected branches of the tourist trade and provide suitable answers to the growing demand for more services. The overall policy, however, has been so drafted that a reasonably large quota of investments, about 40% of the total, is used in the southern regions.

* * *

The tourist trade in Italy again expanded in 1962 as may be seen from examination of the data in Table I. During the year in question, 21,323,000 foreigners visited this country, a rise of 12,6% over the 1961 level.

Analysis of method of entry shows that the greater number of tourists came by road (see Table II), followed by those using the railways, air, and sea.

Table II - Foreign Tourists to Italy - 1961 and 1962
Method of Entry

METHOD OF ENTRY	1961	1962	Variations		% of Total Movement	
			Absolute	%	1961	1962
Rail	4,451.1	4,858.3	*407.2*	*9.1*	*23.5*	*22.8*
Road	13,323.7	15,154.3	*1,830.6*	*11.4*	*70.3*	*71.1*
Sea	353.3	384.7	*31.4*	*8.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*
Air	807.1	925.5	*118.4*	*14.7*	*4.3*	*4.3*
Total	18,935.2	21,322.8	*2,387.6*	*12.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*

Once again, the German Federal Republic provided the largest contingent with 6,192,000 units, equal to about 29% of total movement. Switzerland followed with 3,579,700, equal to 16.8%, France, with 2,938,600, equal to 13.8% and the United Kingdom, with 1,520,100 (7.1%).

Among the non-European countries, the largest number of visitors came from the United States (980,200, equal to 4.6% of the total).

* * *

A significant feature of the satisfactory expansion of the tourist trade is the amount of money spent by foreigners in Italy, estimated at 550.5 milliard lire in 1962. In actual fact, this figure is below the real one since it does not include « indirect items » such as

expenditure on artisan goods, clothing and various other purchases, judged to be in the region of 80/90 milliard lire.

Table III - Foreign Tourists Visiting Italy - 1961/1962
Classification per Nationality

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1961	1962	Variations		% of Total Movement	
			Absolute	%	1961	1962
Austria	1,157.4	1,241.0	*83.6*	*7.2*	*6.1*	*5.8*
Belgium	599.5	664.6	*65.1*	*10.9*	*3.2*	*3.0*
Denmark	373.3	448.5	*75.2*	*20.1*	*2.0*	*2.1*
Finland	85.2	89.2	*4.0*	*4.7*	*0.4*	*0.4*
France	2,613.7	2,938.6	*324.9*	*12.4*	*13.8*	*13.8*
Germany	4,781.1	6,192.2	*1.411.1*	*29.5*	*25.2*	*29.0*
United Kingdom	1,608.4	1,520.1	— *88.2*	— *5.5*	*8.5*	*7.1*
Greece	153.6	187.7	*34.1*	*22.2*	*0.8*	*0.9*
Ireland	63.2	70.7	*7.6*	*12.0*	*0.3*	*0.3*
Yugoslavia	243.8	224.3	— *19.5*	— *8.0*	*1.3*	*1.1*
Luxembourg	130.0	120.0	— *10.1*	— *7.7*	*0.7*	*0.6*
Norway	137.5	150.9	*13.4*	*9.8*	*0.7*	*0.7*
Low Countries	963.2	1,074.1	*110.8*	*11.5*	*5.1*	*5.0*
Portugal	47.6	45.0	— *2.6*	— *5.5*	*0.2*	*0.2*
Spain	131.8	142.2	*10.3*	*7.8*	*0.7*	*0.7*
Sweden	299.4	328.9	*29.5*	*9.9*	*1.6*	*1.5*
Switzerland	3,402.0	3,579.7	*177.7*	*5.2*	*18.0*	*16.8*
Turkey	43.8	58.9	*15.1*	*34.5*	*0.2*	*0.3*
Other European Countries	238.8	282.9	*44.0*	*18.4*	*1.2*	*1.3*
Egypt	21.8	24.4	*2.6*	*12.0*	*0.1*	*0.1*
South Africa	67.3	71.8	*4.5*	*6.7*	*0.4*	*0.3*
Canada	129.0	141.7	*12.8*	*9.9*	*0.7*	*0.7*
United States	940.4	980.2	*39.8*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*4.6*
Argentina	78.8	87.8	*8.9*	*11.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Brazil	53.9	56.1	*2.3*	*4.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*
Venezuela	33.5	34.5	*1.0*	*2.9*	*0.2*	*0.2*
India	24.5	25.6	*1.1*	*4.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Pakistan	8.9	9.7	*0.8*	*8.5*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Australia	125.2	121.4	— *3.8*	— *3.0*	*0.7*	*0.6*
New Zealand	41.6	38.2	— *3.4*	— *8.3*	*0.2*	*0.2*
Other Non-European Countries	337.0	371.9	*34.9*	*10.3*	*1.8*	*1.8*
Total	18,935.2	21,322.8	*2,387.6*	*12.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*

Once again, therefore, analysis of the year's business indicates that the Italian tourist trade is still continuing to expand and is well able to compete with those nations which have highly developed this branch of their economy. Much is due, of course, to the many and varied characteristics of the country which offers a wide variety of attractions and to the constant modernization of organizational structure.

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART

Safeguarding Italy's Masterpieces

The *Istituto Centrale del Restauro* (Central Institute of Restoration) was founded in Rome in 1941 for the specific purpose of safeguarding the artistic and archaeological works of art belonging to Italy. At the present time its Director is Professor Pasquale Rotondi. The Institute has become famous for restoration of the works of the great masters (including the famous « Maestà di Siena » by Duccio da Buoninsegna, now in the Duomo Museum at Siena) and many murals and is now acclaimed the world over. Its premises house vast laboratories, departments of physics, chemistry and micro-biology, a photographic and documentation service and a huge library dealing with the history of art and a variety of technical subjects. Apart from restoration proper, the Institute also undertakes the training of Italian and non-Italian specialists in the several branches in which it is competent.

Among the many important instruments and appliances used by the Institute are the *Beckman spectrometer*, the *ray spectrometer* and some apparatus invented by its technicians and assembled by " R. Seifert " of Hamburg. With this apparatus it is possible to take X-rays of extremely thick canvases, isolate different layers of paint and determine types of pigment.

One large and several smaller rooms are used for restoration of large works of art, frescoes in particular. An *Atlas Weather Ometer* enables various humidity and temperature conditions to be created for the purpose of studying the behaviour and reactions of materials used in restoration. In the mycology laboratory, experts study the damage done to paintings by organic agents and the remedies to be applied. One of the photographic rooms is specially equipped for microphotography while another section of the Institute is specialized in restoration of bronze, ceramic and ivory objects.

Experts working for the Institute of Restoration are often called upon to undertake contracts outside Rome. There are groups working in churches throughout Italy, particularly at Assisi — the real heart of Italian painting of the 13th. and 14th. centuries — and in such countries as Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, France, Ireland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Malta and Lybia.

The worth of the Institute has been officially recognized by Unesco which, in agreement with the Italian Government, has set up the

International Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Works of Art, whose offices are located in its premises.

Founded in 1959, this Centre has worked constantly under the supervision of Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith, former Director of Research at the British Museum. Responsible for collaboration and preservation in all matters concerning works of art, it operates on a world scale, its objectives being the following:

a) drafting, examining and publishing material dealing with the scientific and technical problems of preservation and restoration of cultural masterpieces;

b) coordinating and promoting research in this field by means of close relations with agencies and experts engaged in similar undertakings, arranging international meetings and encouraging exchange of technical experts and publications;

c) contributing towards the training of research workers and technicians and the improving of the technique of restoration;

d) providing consultations and opinions on general or specific problems concerning the restoration and preservation of works of art.

The agreement between the Italian Government and Unesco, specifically referring to the above, covers relations between the International Centre and five Italian bodies dealing in varying fields — the Institute of Book Pathology in Rome, the Fire Precautions School in Rome, the School of Mosaics at Ravenna, the Institute of Precious Stones at Florence and the Institute of Ceramics at Faenza.

The *Istituto di patologia del libro* (Institute of Book Pathology), now directed by Professor Gustavo Bonaventura, was founded in 1938, thanks to the efforts and persuasion of Alfonso Gallo who was the first Director. Specialized in the preservation of all types of documents and manuscripts (papers, parchments, papyrus, leather, etc.) it merges laboratory research with practical restoration. Apart from chemical, physics and biological laboratories, the Institute has several technical sections, a library containing more than 10,000 volumes, and a museum.

The *Istituto delle pietre dure* (Institute of Precious Stones), now under the direction of Dr. Ferdinando Rossi, has origins that date back to 1580, when Francis I de'Medici offered the Milanese artisans who had been called to Florence to increase local production of articles inset with precious stones asylum in the « Casino di San Marco ». In 1588, Ferdinando de'Medici made the Institute a more

definite body. During the course of the 19th. century, it began to concern itself with restoration and the reconstruction of monuments, particularly sculptures and mosaics, although it continued with its traditional task of handling rare and valuable stones and the refined mosaics of Florence.

The *Istituto delle ceramiche* (Institute of Ceramics), whose Principal is Dr. G.B. Costa and Director Professor Tonito Emiliani, is located at Faenza, a city in Romagna that has been famous for its ceramics for centuries. In latter years, the Institute has widened its activities and its various art and technical departments are now flanked by technological and scientific laboratories carrying out research on ceramics and their restoration.

The present State Institute of Ceramic Art was founded in 1916 by the International Museum of Ceramics and it is chiefly concerned with advanced training in the art and technology of ceramics. But it also organizes specialist courses, a three-year course for master restorers and another course for foreign students.

The *Scuola del Mosaico* (School of Mosaics) at Ravenna is directed by Professor Teodoro Orselli and is annexed to the Academy in that city. The existence of one of the most beautiful examples of Byzantine mosaics existing in the world obviously meant that Ravenna would encourage the practice of this art at its Academy and it was decided to found a school at which students of third grades in art lycees could learn the technique of the Ravenna mosaics under the guidance of a group of experts. In addition, the school also employs them in the restoration of the city's monuments.

The *Scuola Antincendi* (Fire Precautions School) in Rome is mentioned because it consists of a number of departments that are specialized in problems concerning the prevention of fires and their control. Its importance to the safeguarding of works of art is, therefore, obvious.

The International Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Works of Art held its 2nd. General Assembly in Rome at the Villa della Farnesina towards the end of April last, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederic Gysin of Switzerland. No other building could have been more worthy of a convention concerned with the safeguarding of the masterpieces of art of all epochs. Built in 1509 by Peruzzi for Agostino Chigi, Ambassador of Siena in Rome, and decorated by Peruzzi himself and some of the greatest of the Italian masters — Raffaello, Sebastiano del Piombo and Sodoma — Villa della Farnesina,

standing near the Palazzo Farnese, is now used by the National Academy of the Lincei and the National Press Council for their meetings.

During last April's discussions, delegates drew attention to the need for close world collaboration in order to save numerous precious works of art, monuments and buildings of the past from almost complete ruin. Many other difficulties were considered, some of a financial nature, which are frequently encountered when efforts are made to protect and recuperate works of art. Professor Molajoli, Director General for Antiquities and Fine Arts at the Ministry of Public Instruction, summed up everyone's attitude when he observed that the importance of this mission is such that no effort and no sacrifice will be spared in achieving the desired results. At the conclusion of the Assembly members elected Professor Arthur von Schendel as Chairman of the Centre's Board. Professor von Schendel is Director of the National Museum in Amsterdam.

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THE SCOUT MOVEMENT

Training and Guiding Youth

The scout movement began in Great Britain in 1908, the brain child of a man who understood the problems of youth, Lord Robert Baden Powel.

Baden Powel founded the movement as a result of his experience in the colonies as an officer in the British Army. " *The men who were with me in the colonies* " he once said, " *were strong, energetic and quick because they were compelled to live a rough and adventurous life. Here, in civilized countries, boys should also have an opportunity of living in the same way so that they will become first-class men* ".

Obviously, boys cannot be taken to the colonies but there is no difficulty in organizing work and entertainment for them at home, in the country, the mountains, by the lakes or along the rivers, providing them with a life that develops the qualities and character of the colonial settler, the pioneer and the missionary, in other words, make them into what the English have aptly called *scouts*. It is also possible to encourage those ideas that will strengthen their spirit of initiative and observation, help them to discipline themselves and teach them how to command, how to obey, how to deny themselves for the good of others and how to bring out their own talents.

About ten million boys and girls now belong to the movement which has spread throughout all the nations of the world.

Scouting was introduced into Italy in 1910 by a British baronet, Sir Francis Vane, who formed a first troop at Bagni di Lucca. This attracted the attention of an association founded in 1905 by Professor Mario Mazza and known as " La Gioiosa ". After a series of meetings with Sir Francis, Professor Mazza accepted the scout principles and agreed upon the creation of the " *Italian Boy Scouts* " (*Ragazzi Esploratori Italiani - R.E.I.*) in 1910. Two years later, in 1912, Dr. Carlo Colombo, a lecturer in therapy at Rome University, persuaded some of the young members of the " Lazio " sports club at the Farnesina to form the " *National Corps of Italian Scouts* " - *C.N.G.E.I.* (*Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori d'Italia*). Not long after, a branch for girls was founded and this was called the " *National Union of Girl Guides - U.N.G.E.I.* (Unione Nazionale Giovani Esploratrici Italiane).

The movement was officially recognized and became a non-profit making concern under Decree No. 1881 of December 21, 1916. The movement is now under the patronage of the President of the Republic.

The two associations, which were merged at first, became independent and were formed into the "*Italian Catholic Scout Association - A.S.C.I.* " (Associazione Scoutistica Cattolica Italiana) and a non-denominational movement that retained its original title of C.N.G.E.I. Such a decision, however, was merely a copy of what had already taken place in France, Belgium and elsewhere. In the same way as the C.N.G.E.I., the Catholic Association has its own regulations and a Statute that Count Mario di Carpegna submitted for approval to Pope Benedict XVth. The first President of the non-denomination group was Admiral Count Bettolo, appointed in 1913, who was succeeded by Prince Luigi of Savoy, Rear-Admiral Grossi and, latterly, Prince Lanza di Scalea.

The Fascist authorithies founded the " Opera Nazionale Balilla " in 1926 and an initial order shut down the troops that had been founded in communities of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The whole of the C.N.G.E.I. was dissolved at a later date and the remaining troops belonging to the Catholic Association were broken up in 1928.

Although several scout units were formed immediately after the fall of fascism, the movement only really began to function again in 1944, when hostilies ceased throughout Italy.

On november 21, 1944 a convention was signed between the A.S.C.I. and the C.N.G.E.I. and a new phase started in Italy which enabled the scout movement to re-enter the international brotherhood when official recognition was granted by the " Bureau International du Scoutisme ".

Giuliana di Carpegna founded a guide movement in 1943. This was a Catholic undertaking which became known as the Italian Guides Association (A.G.I.). When the approval of Pope Pius XII was obtained, this movement merged with the U.N.G.E.I. to form the " *Federation of Italian Guides* " - F.I.G.E. (Federazione Italiana Guide ed Esploratrici).

The " International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides " was formed at Lucerne in 1953 and the " Companies of St. George " which had grouped together all adult scouts since 1930, became independent federations, assuming the titles of " Italian Catholic Adult Scout Movement " (M.A.S.C.I.) and the " National Corps of Italian Senior Scouts " (C.N.S.S.I.) which, in turn, merged into the " Federation of Italian Adult Scouts " (F.I.A.S.).

The Aims of Scouting

The scout movement classifies its members into three branches which are named after members of the world of nature, in adherence to an ancient custom " *cubs* ", " *lady-birds* " and " *primrose* " for children of both sexes between 8 and 12 years of age; " *scouts* ", " *guides* " and " *explorers* " for those between 12 and 16 years, and " *rovers* " and " *rangers* " for anyone over seventeen years. Men and women who have belonged to the movement in their youth, and appreciate the principles it teaches, are eligible to become members of the Adult Scout associations.

The teaching that is given to the " cubs " takes into consideration the fact that the child is interested in games and looks upon them as a *serious* thing. It is also natural, therefore, that emphasis is placed on how to play so that the " cubs " of today will know how to face life tomorrow. The successful training of a troop of cubs or ladybirds depends upon the ability of the Leader to draw out the nature of the child and adapt it to reality.

Among scouts and guides, the idea of the game is changed into adventure and enterprise. This is a moment when every effort is made to develop the character of the scout or guide by placing the emphasis on the meaning of responsibility. During camps and meetings at their own headquarters, scouts are given a definite duty to carry out and failure to obey means damaging the patrols to which they belong. More widespread training is given to patrol leaders for they are responsible for the members under their authority and they are taught various subjects that range from athletics to scientific studies. The " great game " of scouting accustoms boys and girls to plan and carry out their ideas, to show initiative and to successfully carry out tasks that are often extremely difficult.

The " *novice Rover* " is subjected to some very severe training by his leader. He has to undertake fatiguing marches in all weathers, pass examinations and tests in various mechanical subjects, camp out and make social surveys and studies. During his year as a novice, in fact, he learns to understand his own moral and spiritual outlook and finishes that physical and manual training that will help him to set out on the road to a sure future — a path that calls for loyalty and readiness to help another. After becoming a " Rover " or " Ranger ", boys and girls may act as assistant to a Scout Master or Captain or take up some branch of social assistance, for which they are well suited as a result of their long training. The " *Rover* ", upon completing his career, becomes a " *Rover Scout* ", a person well equipped to carry out the advice offered by Baden Powell: " *If the road isn't there, make it!* ".

In short, therefore, scouting is based on acceptance of law. This is put into practice from the time the oath is taken, a ceremony that does not signify merely official entry into the movement, but assent to an ideal that must be followed throughout life.

According to the last official census, over 50,000 boys and girls belong to the three Italian federations. There is a considerable amount of publicity and publishing and the following periodicals are made available to members:

A.G.I. Group: " Eccomi " (Lady-birds), "La Guida " (Guides) and " Il Trifoglio " (Rangers).

A.S.C.I. Group: " Jau!!! " (Cubs), " L'Esploratore " (Rangers), "Strade al Sole " (Rovers), " R. S. Servire " (Rover Scouts) and " Estote Parati " (Scout Masters).

C.N.G.E.I., U.N.G.E.I. and C.N.S.S.I. Groups: " La voce di Mowgli " (Cubs and Lady-birds), " Il Sentiero " (Scouts and Guides) and " Scoutism " (Rovers and Scout Masters).

" Scout Week " was celebrated in Italy on February 17/24 last. The celebrations reached their culminating point on February 22 with the " Scout Fraternity Day " that was observed all over the world.

In every part of Italy, the scout movement is brought to the attention of the press and the public by means of exhibitions, conventions, films on scouting and camps. The final part of the IInd. Scout Film Festival was held at Venice on March 10 (Ca' Giustinian) and both the public and the critics were loud in their praise.

The Information Service of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has recently published its yearbook entitled ITALY TODAY which furnishes particulars of the geographical, historical, political, economic, social, cultural and tourist aspects of modern Italy. Readers wishing to receive a copy should write to: Servizio delle Informazioni, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Via Po 14, Rome, Italy.

OPEN-AIR OPERA AND PLAYS

Performances during the Summer

The widespread changes that have taken place in the Italian theatrical world during the post-war period have had repercussions on open-air entertainment and, as a consequence, more efforts have been made to improve quality and produce more striking performances. The answer has been a favourable reaction from the critics and mounting enthusiasm of a public that has become more mature and far more demanding as a result of the great variety of amusement offered by the motion picture industry and television.

Nearly all the ancient Greek and Roman theatres, rediscovered and restored towards the end of the 19th. century and during the early years of the present one, are now used for open-air performances. At first, mostly classical plays were offered to the public but there is now a tendency to include products of most of the European schools, the choice falling upon those rather more spectacular and poetical productions that still retain their dramatic force and scenic splendour even when performed out of doors.

The open-air theatre, apart from maintaining the rhythm of stage productions at a more or less constant level all the year round — summer is not a low season as in the case of motion pictures — is also an excellent medium for spreading culture. This is particularly felt in Italy where it is generally thought that much good can be derived from strong cultural exchange between north and south, two geographical entities that are so diverse in their outlook and structure.

Summer performances are not addressed to a purely local public for the theatres that are used are famous for their historical and archaeological features and have become a mecca for large numbers of Italian and foreign visitors spending their vacations in various regions of this country.

Compared to the normal in-door entertainment, the open-air theatre enjoys many advantages. Apart from attracting a very varied public, companies can arrange repeat performances in different localities with a minimum of time and expense, thus fulfilling the role of strolling players who bring art and culture to an ever-growing public audience drawn from all walks of life.

The ready response of the public to such types of entertainment, attested to by comforting statistical data relative to the number of

performances, box office receipts and attendance, has meant that public squares, gardens and parks are now being chosen for stages. This, undoubtedly, has given an added dignity and a high level of entertainment has been achieved with first class actors, directors and stage settings, as may be seen from the following list exemplifying of plays and operas produced.

The National Institute of Antique Drama, responsible for the XVIIth. Season of Classical Plays, arranged for " Hecuba " and " Ion " to be performed at the Greek Theatre at Syracuse. The former was interpreted by Elena Zareschi and Renzo Ricci, directed by Giuseppe Di Martino, settings and costumes by Piero Zuffi, music by Bruno Nicolai and choreography by Jacques Lecoq; the latter was performed by the Bosic-Pani-Miserocchi-Ninchi Company, directed by Sandro Bolchi.

At the Olympic Theatre in Vicenza, the National Institute of Antique Drama also assisted in production of " Les Femmes Savantes " by Moliere and "Phoenissae " by Euripedes. Excellent performances were given by Sergio Tofano and Paola Borboni, directed by Brissone, and by Glauco Mauri and Valeria Moriconi, directed by Franco Enriquea.

Other important performances included: " St. Joan " by George Bernard Shaw, at the Royal Garden Theatre in Turin, interpreted by Anna Proclemer and Tonino Pierfederici, directed by Mario Ferrero, music by Roman Vlad, produced by the Ente Manifestazioni Torinesi; " Amphitruo " by Plautus, at the Ostia Antica Theatre in Rome; " La Mandragola " by Niccolò Machiavelli; " The Ecclesiazusae " by Aristophanes, at the Ninfeo di Villa Giulia; " Casina " by Plautus, at the Stadio di Domiziano; " Iphigenia in Aulis " by Euripedes, at the Minturno Theatre; " Helena " by Euripedes, at the Roman Theatre of Cassino; " La moglie di Pilato " by Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, in the Piazza Vecchia at Bergamo; " The Tempest " by William Shakespeare, in Piazza S. Pietro at Porto Venere; " L'assedio di Numanzia " by Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra, at the Greek Theatre of Tindari; " Miguel Manara " by Oscar V. Lubicz Milosz, in the Sacristy of SS. Crocifisso di S. Miniato; " L'uomo e la sua morte " by Giuseppe Berto at the Amphitheatre, Citadella di Assisi.

In the opera world, the most important events are the open-air seasons at the Caracalla Baths in Rome and the Arena at Verona. These offer performances that are technically perfect combined with a traditional repertory and presentation of first performances of particular interest.

CLIMATE IN ITALY

Variations over a Century

Even a summary description of climatic variations registered in one locality over a fairly long period is a complex and difficult task, particularly in the case of Italy where there are sharp differences from region to region. Italy extends over more than 11 degrees of latitude and is covered with mountain ranges of varying heights; such factors, together with the different effects of the winds and the sea, have brought about marked climatic contrasts and the medium average temperatures, above sea level, oscillate more than 30 degrees, ranging from over 12 degrees below zero to approximately 20 degrees above. Again, different conditions are met with in the Alpine regions and the north and the south of the peninsular reveal sharply contrasting aspects as regards winds, rainfall, frost, snow and sunshine.

Table I. - Average Temperatures per Climatic Region - 1953/1960 (*a*) (*Centigrade*)

YEAR	Italy	Climatic Regions						
		Alpine	Po	Ligurian	Central	Southern	Sicily	Sardinia
		Average Maximum Daily Temperatures						
1953.....	18.0	15.5	17.2	18.0	17.9	19.5	19.8	20.3
1954.....	17.4	14.8	16.7	17.6	17.4	18.9	20.0	20.5
1955.....	18.1	15.3	17.1	18.3	18.0	19.1	20.8	21.5
1956.....	17.5	14.3	16.3	17.3	17.5	19.1	20.4	20.4
1957.....	18.2	15.5	17.3	18.4	18.1	19.6	20.6	21.1
1958.....	18.3	15.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	19.3	20.4	21.1
1959.....	18.2	15.3	17.6	18.9	18.3	19.2	19.8	21.2
1960.....	18.0	14.4	17.0	17.8	18.1	19.4	20.9	21.0
		Average Minimum Daily Temperatures						
1953.....	8.9	6.1	8.3	10.0	8.7	10.4	11.4	10.8
1954.....	8.8	5.8	8.3	9.7	8.6	10.4	11.2	10.9
1955.....	9.2	6.1	8.4	10.2	8.9	10.9	11.7	11.6
1956.....	8.5	5.2	7.7	9.5	8.3	10.3	11.2	10.4
1957.....	9.2	6.0	8.4	10.6	9.1	11.1	11.5	11.1
1958.....	9.3	6.2	8.7	10.3	9.1	11.3	11.5	11.1
1959.....	9.3	6.4	8.8	10.8	9.0	11.1	11.3	11.2
1960.....	9.5	6.3	8.9	10.1	9.2	11.4	12.2	11.2

(*a*) Data refer to meteorological year, running from December of previous year to November of that indicated. Average temperatures issued by the Ministry of Public Works.

In the circumstances, any attempt to speak about the general conditions of climate in Italy would call for a highly scientific

treatise that is beyond the requirements of this magazine. Therefore, the observations that follow are only to be considered in a general light.

The tables that follow give a fairly clear idea of climatic conditions in Italy from 1866 (when the first data were made available) to 1960. An examination limited to a more recent period would reveal that, although there are very marked variations common to the Italian regions, there were no outstanding differences in the average minimum and maximum temperatures between 1953 and 1960 (see Table I). There has, however, been much greater variations in average rainfalls (see Table II), both as regards the number of days and the total quantity.

Table II. - Average Rainfalls per Climatic Region - 1953/1960 (*a*)

YEAR	Italy	Climatic Regions						
		Alpine	Po	Ligurian	Central	Southern	Sicily	Sardinia
				No. of Days (*b*)				
1953	85	89	82	75	88	84	79	78
1954	90	97	89	84	93	91	80	76
1955	88	93	79	75	93	93	77	79
1956	86	91	81	78	95	82	68	75
1957	81	84	76	73	83	82	77	75
1958	86	86	76	79	90	92	80	79
1959	90	90	87	80	95	90	80	81
1960	107	123	109	107	119	91	71	81
				Amount (*c*)				
1953	992	1,181	873	948	1,011	940	955	933
1954	931	1,100	795	1,193	952	1,028	837	466
1955	942	1,067	748	1,062	985	1,005	859	741
1956	906	1,183	782	1,114	954	813	614	741
1957	897	1,121	795	1,093	864	917	795	772
1958	911	1,101	769	1,134	900	910	790	933
1959	1,022	1,299	930	1,458	1,030	910	760	921
1960	1,271	1,792	1,208	1,641	1,422	978	615	682

(*a*) See Note in Table I.
(*b*) Data refer to any form of precipitation (snow, rain, hail, etc.) as water - minimum of one tenth m/m.
(*c*) Quantity (fog, rain, snow, hail, etc.) calculated as water.

If examination is made of the past century some interesting discoveries are made. During the first hundred years of Italian unity, certain years have been decidely bad from a meteorological viewpoint, particularly 1870, 1879, 1890, 1894, 1916, 1929, 1938-41 and 1954.

If, on the other hand, examination is made of the averages for temperature and rainfall over ten year periods registered by observatories that have been functioning for the whole of, or nearly so,

of the past century, it will be found that in most cases (Milan, Rome, Bari and Palermo in particular) there has been a slight rise in average monthly temperatures, with a more irregular trend in rainfall. In the Milan area, for example, there has been a slight

Table III. - Average Monthly Temperatures and Rainfall - 1866 to 1960, per Observation Stations

OBSERVATORIES	1866–1870	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1901–1910	1911–1920	1921–1930	1931–1940	1941–1950	1951–1960
MILAN										
Min. Av. Temp.	0.6	1.0	1.3	— 0.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.1	2.7
Max. Av. Temp.	25.0	25.3	24.4	24.5	24.8	23.7	24.9	24.6	25.5	25.0
Max. Rainfall	96.3	114.2	124.1	146.9	121.8	147.1	92.3	124.6	125.1	143.4
Min. Rainfall	28.0	32.9	52.5	51.1	29.9	54.5	46.7	49.4	49.7	60.9
GENOA										
Min. Av. Temp.	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.1	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.4	7.5	7.7
Max. Av. Temp.	24.6	25.1	23.8	23.6	24.1	23.9	24.9	24.7	24.9	24.0
Max. Rainfall	277.7	219.6	188.6	204.1	210.9	202.8	210.4	199.3	203.4	208.7
Min. Rainfall	34.3	42.0	26.7	51.4	46.9	39.3	35.3	18.1	19.7	55.2
BOLOGNA										
Min. Av. Temp.	2.5	2.6	3.2	— 0.3	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.3	2.9
Max. Av. Temp.	25.5	26.3	24.8	24.7	24.2	24.2	25.7	26.0	25.6	24.8
Max. Rainfall	116.1	121.2	104.1	131.8	94.3	81.7	65.1	90.6	100.7	96.9
Min. Rainfall	31.1	26.2	31.4	36.2	26.6	15.0	18.0	36.9	18.1	50.1
FLORENCE										
Min. Av. Temp.	5.3	5.7	5.1	3.3	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.5	5.2
Max. Av. Temp.	25.4	25.5	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.7	24.8	24.4	25.3	24.3
Max. Rainfall	139.4	166.0	110.2	105.2	113.6	93.5	105.0	169.6	116.2	115.6
Min. Rainfall	46.6	28.6	22.6	43.9	31.0	19.6	22.4	27.3	25.5	38.0
ROME										
Min. Av. Temp.	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.9	7.8	7.4	8.0	7.2	7.8
Max. Av. Temp.	24.8	24.6	24.4	25.0	24.4	24.4	25.5	25.6	25.4	25.2
Max. Rainfall	128.3	146.3	134.2	148.5	146.0	119.0	122.4	131.6	92.2	88.9
Min. Rainfall	27.8	11.9	13.8	28.9	17.8	9.5	6.5	16.9	5.1	19.6
NAPLES										
Min. Av. Temp.	9.7	9.5	9.2	7.8	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.9	8.6	8.5
Max. Av. Temp.	26.0	25.4	25.0	25.0	25.2	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.2	24.9
Max. Rainfall	123.3	157.7	140.3	143.9	165.1	127.4	127.8	123.8	121.8	157.9
Min. Rainfall	18.9	16.2	8.6	14.1	18.1	14.8	14.3	15.5	4.2	16.7
BARI										
Min. Av. Temp.	,,,	,,,	8.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.2	9.0
Max. Av. Temp.	,,,	,,,	23.9	24.1	23.8	23.7	24.6	24.6	25.2	25.3
Max. Rainfall	,,,	,,,	77.1	97.5	85.8	95.6	105.4	70.7	92.9	98.8
Min. Rainfall	,,,	,,,	15.0	15.1	13.3	21.2	13.1	6.3	5.0	11.7
PALERMO										
Min. Av. Temp.	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.1	10.8	9.8	11.7	11.8	11.7
Max. Av. Temp.	25.1	25.6	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.9	25.5
Max. Rainfall	90.6	113.1	100.1	150.1	118.3	135.4	125.0	159.4	110.2	98.7
Min. Rainfall	5.8	2.6	6.1	10.0	6.4	3.6	4.4	8.4	2.8	0.9
CAGLIARI										
Min. Av. Temp.	,,,	10.1	10.9	10.5	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.7
Max. Av. Temp.	,,,	26,1	25.1	24.7	24.6	24.7	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.9
Max. Rainfall	,,,	80.2	61.3	138.0	61.8	85.5	65.0	78.8	88.2	62.8
Min. Rainfall	,,,	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.7	1.9	3.4	1.5	2.6	0.5

increase, while the opposite has taken place at Florence (see Table III).

The system used for the figures showing climatic variations in Tables IV and V enables calculations to be made for hot, medium

Table IV. - Hot, Medium and Cold Years - 1866/1960, per Observation Stations (*a*)

OBSERVATORY	1866–1870	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1894	1901–1910	1911–1920	1921–1930	1931–1940	1941–1950	1951–1960
MILAN										
Hot	1	3	1	—	5	1	5	3	6	7
Medium	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Cold	1	6	7	2	2	8	3	4	3	1
VENICE										
Hot	...	1	2	1	2	2	7	8	7	4
Medium	...	3	—	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
Cold	...	6	8	2	6	5	2	1	2	4
GENOA										
Hot	4	3	1	—	—	2	8	5	7	4
Medium	—	3	1	—	4	2	2	4	2	4
Cold	1	4	8	4	6	6	—	1	1	2
BOLOGNA										
Hot	4	5	2	—	1	1	6	4	6	5
Medium	—	2	1	—	—	2	3	3	—	2
Cold	1	3	7	4	9	7	1	3	4	3
FLORENCE										
Hot	4	7	2	—	1	3	6	5	6	4
Medium	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
Cold	—	1	6	2	8	6	2	4	3	3
ROME										
Hot	—	1	—	1	1	1	7	7	3	4
Medium	3	3	4	2	1	5	3	3	5	4
Cold	2	6	6	1	8	4	—	—	2	2
NAPLES										
Hot	4	4	2	—	2	2	6	8	6	1
Medium	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	3
Cold	—	5	6	3	6	4	1	—	2	6
BARI										
Hot	,,,	,,,	1	—	—	1	6	4	5	5
Medium	,,,	,,,	2	—	—	2	2	3	3	4
Cold	,,,	,,,	7	4	10	7	2	3	2	1
PALERMO										
Hot	2	3	1	—	—	—	4	8	9	5
Medium	2	4	4	3	1	2	1	—	1	3
Cold	1	3	5	1	9	8	5	2	—	2
CAGLIARI										
Hot	,,,	,,,	,,,	,,,	—	—	5	5	5	7
Medium	,,,	,,,	,,,	,,,	—	2	3	4	3	2
Cold	,,,	,,,	,,,	,,,	10	8	2	1	2	1

(*a*) " Hot " years are those during which the average temperature is at least 10% above the average for the century (or period to which data refer). " Cold " years are those during which the average temperature is at least 10% below the average for the century (or period to which data refer).

and cold years. Ten year periods have been selected, or less if data are incomplete, and the results are based on analysis of dry and wet years, maximum and minimum temperatures, average rainfalls and the general averages for the century.

There appears to have a general improvement in climatic conditions at Milan, Venice, Bologna, Rome, Bari, Palermo and Caglieri,

Table V. - Dry, Medium and Wet Years - 1866/1960, per Observation Stations (*a*)

OBSERVATORIES	1866–1870	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1901–1910	1911–1920	1921–1930	1931–1940	1941–1950	1951–1960
MILAN										
Dry	5	5	1	4	5	1	8	2	5	4
Medium	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	2	2
Wet	—	4	8	6	4	7	2	5	3	4
VENICE										
Dry	,,,	3	8	7	5	3	7	7	6	5
Medium	,,,	1	—	3	1	3	2	2	—	1
Wet	,,,	6	2	—	4	4	1	1	4	4
GENOA										
Dry	1	2	3	6	6	3	8	6	7	6
Medium	1	3	3	1	—	2	—	2	2	—
Wet	3	5	4	3	4	5	2	3	1	4
BOLOGNA										
Dry	1	2	4	2	5	6	9	3	8	2
Medium	1	4	1	1	4	4	—	4	1	4
Wet	3	4	5	7	1	—	1	3	1	4
FLORENCE										
Dry	—	4	6	4	4	8	7	2	8	5
Medium	—	2	3	2	2	—	1	1	2	2
Wet	5	4	1	4	4	2	2	7	—	3
ROME										
Dry	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	9	6
Medium	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	—	2
Wet	1	5	7	7	7	4	4	6	1	2
NAPLES										
Dry	3	1	1	4	—	4	6	3	7	5
Medium	—	2	5	2	3	1	4	4	1	1
Wet	2	7	4	4	7	5	—	3	2	4
BARI										
Dry	,,,	,,,	2	1	3	4	1	4	8	3
Medium	,,,	,,,	3	4	3	2	5	4	2	5
Wet	,,,	,,,	5	5	4	4	4	2	—	2
PALERMO										
Dry	4	6	4	1	3	3	3	2	9	7
Medium	—	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	—	2
Wet	1	2	4	6	4	4	4	7	1	1
CAGLIARI										
Dry	,,,	,,,	,,,	3	5	3	2	4	5	6
Medium	,,,	,,,	,,,	2	4	3	5	3	3	2
Wet	,,,	,,,	,,,	5	1	4	3	3	2	2

(*a*) "Dry" and "Wet" years are calculated on the same basis as Table IV.

that is, at most of the observation points. But, to find out the extent of such improvement and up to what point it has been brought about by human transformation of the peninsular (reaf-forestation, land reclamation, water control, etc.) would demand research that is far beyond the limits of this brief outline.

Publication of the illustrated magazine "ITALIA" began again in January of 1962. Printed in five languages (English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic) and published every two months, this magazine is a useful photographic reminder of the persons and events of importance in contemporary Italy. Of large format, printed in rotogravure, interested readers can reproduce the photographs in newspapers or other publications by any method.

Editorial and Administrative Offices: *Via Po 14, Rome, Italy. Tel.: 865219*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW No. 1 - JANUARY 31, 1963

SPECIAL STATUTE FOR THE FRIULI - VENETIA JULIA REGION

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic, after a second reading and a majority vote of two thirds of members of each House have approved:

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

PROMULGATES

the following Constitutional Law:

Title I
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGION

Article 1

The Friuli-Venetia Julia Region shall be an autonomous territory enjoying lawful rights within the ambit of the Italian Republic, one and indivisible, according to the principles of the Constitution and this present Statute.

Article 2

The Region shall include the territories of the present provinces of Gorizia and Udine and the Communes of Trieste Duino-Aurisina, Monrupino, Muggia, San Dorligo della Valle and Sgonico.

The city of Trieste shall be the capital of the Region.

Without prejudice to regulations concerning the national flag, the Region shall have its own standard and crest, to be authorized and approved through a Decree signed by the President of the Republic.

Article 3

All private citizens shall enjoy equal rights and benefits within the Region, irrespective of their ethnical group, and respective ethnical and cultural characteristics shall be safeguarded.

Title II
REGIONAL POWERS

Chapter one
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Article 4

In accordance with the Constitution, with the general principles governing the legal structure of the State, the fundamental norms on economic and social reform,

international obligations, national interest and the interests of other Regions, the Region shall have legislative authority over the following:

1) the departments and agencies dependent upon the Regional Authorities and the staff employed therein as well as wage and salary scales;

2) agriculture and forestry, land reclamation, minimum smallholdings and division of land, irrigation, land improvement, livestock, freshwater fisheries, development of mountainous localities, the Forestry Corps;

3) hunting and angling;

4) civic affairs;

5) maintenance of land registers;

6) industry and commerce;

7) artisan trades;

8) markets and fairs;

9) roads and railways, aqueducts and public works of local and regional interest;

10) tourism and the hotel industry;

11) cable railways and coach, bus, tram and trolley bus services of regional interest;

12) urban planning;

13) spas and mineral springs;

14) cultural, recreational and sports associations, museums and libraries of local and regional interest.

Article 5

Observing the general limits set out in Article 4 above and in harmony with the fundamental principles established in the laws of the State and which concern each item specified, the Region shall have legislative authority over the following:

1) election of the Regional Council according to the principles listed in Chapter II of Title 3;

2) the holding of a *referendum* as foreseen in Articles 7 and 33;

3) the levying of Regional taxes as foreseen in Article 51;

4) controls as foreseen in Article 60;

5) supervision and boundaries of the Communes;

6) public charity and assistance organizations;

7) public services of regional interest and the promotion of such services;

8) savings and rural banks and agencies of a local or regional character concerned with the financing of economic activities within the said Region;

9) establishment and supervision of agencies of a local or regional character concerned with economic development programmes;

10) mines, quarries and peatbogs;

11) expropriation in the public interest when public enterprise is not involved;

12) tramping and local maritime services using ports within the Region;

13) local, urban and rural police;

14) utilization of public waters, excluding large-scale undertakings and public water projects of 4th. and 5th. categories;

15) training in artisan and skilled trades after completion of compulsory schooling and educational assistance;

16) public heath and hygiene, health and hospital services, and care of persons suffering from physical and mental diseases;

17) cooperative movements, including supervision;

18) low-price housing;

19) place names and physical features of the Region;

20) fire services;

21) food offices;

22) prevention and assistance services relative to natural disasters.

Article 6

The Region shall have the right to adapt the laws of the Republic to its own particular requirements and shall issue regulations that execute or refer to the following:

1) child welfare centres, elementary, secondary, classical, scientific, technical and art training and teachers' colleges;

2) labour, social security and assistance;

3) ancient monuments and fine arts, protection of beauty spots and flora and fauna.

The Region may also exercise authority over all matters over with it is attributed such a faculty by the State.

Article 7

The Regional shall issue laws concerning:

1) the approval of budget estimates and final balance sheets;

2) the issuing of mortgages and loans as mentioned in Article 52;

3) the creation of new Communes and modifications to boundaries and names, after the opinions of the interested populations have been heard.

Chapter two

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Article 8

The Region shall exercise administrative authority in those matters for which it holds legislative powers as per Articles 4 and 5, with the exception of those attributed to local government by State laws.

Article 9

The Region shall be permitted to contribute towards the development of university training, within the ambit of its own territories.

Article 10

The State may, by law, delegate exercise of its own administrative powers to the Provinces and Communes.

In order to carry out duties pertinent to it, central government may use the offices of the Regional Authorities, following agreement between the competent Ministers and the President of the Regional Junta.

In the event of the above, the relative expenditure shall be borne by the State.

Article 11

The Region shall normally exercise its administrative authority by transferring this to the Provinces and the Communes, to associated departments or other local agencies, or by using them as required. The provisions adopted in relation to delegated powers are subject to the controls established in Article 58.

Expenditure incurred by the Provinces, Communes or other bodies in the execution of delegated authority shall be borne by the Region.

Title III

STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT NATURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chapter one

COMPOSITION

Article 12

Regional government consists of a Regional Council, a Regional Junta and its President.

Chapter two

THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

Article 13

The Regional Council shall be elected by universal and secret ballot, with the proportional system and according to the norms established under Regional law.

The Region shall be divided into constituencies that correspond respectively to the boundaries lying within the jurisdiction of the courts of Trieste, Gorizia, Udine, Tolmezzo and Pordenone. The Commune of Duino Aurisina shall be included in the Trieste constituency and the Communes of Erto-Casso and Cimolais shall be joined to the constituency of Pordenone.

The number of Regional Councilors shall be in the ratio of one for every 20,000 inhabitants or communities over 10,000, according to the official data obtained during the last census.

Article 14

The Regional Council shall remain in office for a period of four years. Elections for the new Council shall be proclaimed by the President of the Regional Junta, in agreement with the Government Commissioner in the Region, not less than thirty days, and not over forty, from the termination of the four-year period and shall be held on a day prior to the twentieth successive to the termination of the said period. The new Council shall assemble within twenty days of the publication of the results of the elections after official notice has been given by the President of the Regional Junta withdrawing from office.

The office of temporary President of the new Regional Council shall be assumed by the senior Councilor elected: the two youngest Councilors elected shall act as Secretaries.

Article 15

Those persons included in the electoral lists of the Communes of the said Region may be elected Regional Councilors.

Those persons who have reached the age of 25 years on the date of the elections may become Regional Councilors.

The office of Regional Councilor is incompatible with that of membership of the Chamber of Deputies or the Senate, of another Regional Council, a Provincial Council, or Mayor of a Commune with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Other examples of incompatibility or ineligibility are established by the laws of the State.

Article 16

Regional Councilors shall represent the entire Region without limits.

They may not be proceeded against as a result of opinions expressed or votes cast during the exercise of their duties.

Article 17

Before being admitted to office, each Regional Councilor shall be sworn in as follows:

« I swear to be loyal to the Republic and to perform my duties in the sole interests of the State and the Region ».

Article 18

The Regional Council shall, as its first act, nominate Presidential officers, electing a President, two Vice-Presidents and Secretaries according to the norms established in regulations governing the said Council.

The election of the President shall be by secret ballot and an absolute majority must be obtained among members of the Council.

A relative maiority of the legal votes cast shall be sufficient after a second ballot.

Immediately after the nomination of the Presidential officers, Regional Councilors shall be appointed to Standing Committees responsible for examining Bills, as per the regulations.

Article 19

Under Regional law, the President of the Regional Council shall receive a fee for the office he holds.

Under Regional Law, the other members of the Council shall receive expenses covering the number of days and times they are present for meetings or are required to sit on the Permanent Committees.

Article 20

The Regional Council shall be convoked by the President. By law, it must meet on the first day of February and October, holidays excepted.

The Council shall also meet when the President considers it to be opportune. The President shall convoke the Council within a period of fifteen days when such a request is made by the President of the Regional Junta or a fourth of the Regional Councilors.

Resolutions approved by the Regional Council shall be immediately sent to the Government Commissioner.

All meetings of the Regional Council shall be public, except in special circumstances foreseen by law.

Article 21

The Regional Council shall approve its own internal regulations by means of a majority vote cast by Councilors elected in the said Region.

Article 22

The Regional Council may be dissolved when it commits any act that is contrary to the Constitution or the present Statute, when it violates the law, when it refuses to substitute the Regional Junta or replace the President as a result of violation of existing laws and regulations. The Regional Council may be dissolved for reasons of national security or when it is unable to execute the duties assigned to it. Dissolution shall be ordered in a Decree signed by the President of the Republic after the question has been brought before the Italian Cabinet and the opinions of the Standing Committee for the Regions have been heard.

When the said Decree has been issued, a Commission of three private citizens, elected by the Regional Council, shall be appointed to execute normal administration carried out by the Junta and urgent business that must be submitted to the new Council for ratification.

The said Decree shall also establish the date of the new elections which must be held within six months of the date of dissolution. The new Council shall meet within a period of twenty days of its election.

Article 23

The request for replacement of the Regional Junta or its President, referred to in the preceding Article 22, shall be addressed to the President of the Regional Council through the Government Commissioner by the Prime Minister, after the question has been examined by the Italian Cabinet.

Chapter three

FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

Article 24

The Regional Council shall exercise legislative powers, attributed to the Region, and all other functions conferred upon it by the Constitution, the present Statute and State laws.

Article 25

The Regional Council shall, by December 31, approve the provisional budget for the Region covering the successive financial period established by the Regional Junta.

The provisional budget may be deliberated by the Regional Council by law and for a period not exceeding four months.

The financial year shall commence on January 1 and terminate on December 31.

The Regional Council shall, by July 31, examine and approve the final balance sheets for the preceding financial year. The final balance sheets shall be compiled in the same way as the budget estimates.

Article 26

The Regional Council may, in relation to matters extraneous to its competence but which are of interest to the Region, draft Bills which must be submitted to Parliament.

The said draft Bills must be sent by the President to the Government for submission to Parliament.

The Regional Council may also cast votes in matters brought before Parliament or the Government of the Italian Republic.

Chapter four

DRAFTING OF REGIONAL LAW

Article 27

Each member of the Council and voters numbering not less than 15,000 may draw up Regional laws in the form of drafts set out in articles.

Article 28

Every draft Bill must be previously discussed by a Committee and approved, article by article, by the Council who shall cast a final vote.

Article 29

Every law, after approval by the Regional Council, shall be submitted by the President to the Government Commissioner and promulgated within thirty days unless the Government shall return it to the Regional Council for reasons of constitutional illegitimacy or because it is contrary to national interests.

Should the said law be returned and shall again be approved by an absolute majority of the members of the Regional Council, it shall be promulgated if, within a period of fifteen days, the Government of the Italian Republic shall not bring the question of constitutional legitimacy before the Constitutional Court or that of national interests before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Article 30

The promulgation of a law declared to be urgent by the Regional Council, after a majority vote of its members and whenever the Government shall so permit, may take place even prior to the limits established in the preceding article.

Article 31

A Regional law shall be promulgated by the President of the Regional Junta in the following words: « The Regional Council has approved and the President of the Regional Junta promulgates the following law ». The text of the law shall be followed by the words: « This present Regional law shall be published in the " Official Bulletin " of the Region. All interested persons shall observe it, and ensure that it is obeyed, as a law of the Region ».

Article 32

A Regional law shall be published in the « Official Bulletin » of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region and shall come into force on the fifteenth day after publication, unless the law itself shall establish a diverse date.

A Regional law shall also be published in the « Official Gazette » of the Republic.

Article 33

A Regional law shall be subject to a *referendum* relative to its total or partial abrogation whenever a request for such shall be made by not less than 20,000 electors or two Provincial Councilors.

A *referendum* shall not be permitted in the case of laws concerning taxes or the budget of the Region.

All electors within the Region shall have the right to participate in the *referendum*.

A proposal for a *referendum* shall be approved if a majority of those persons with a right to vote shall have cast a ballot and if an absolute majority shall be reached.

Other matters relative to a *referendum* are referred to by Regional law as foreseen in Article 5 of this present Statute.

Chapter five

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL JUNTA AND THE REGIONAL JUNTA

Article 34

A Regional law shall establish the number and the duties of members and where the various departments shall be located, even when these are not in the Regional capital.

The Regional Junta shall be elected by the Council according to the norms set out in the following articles. It consists of a President and members whose number shall not exceed ten. Substitute members, not exceeding four in number, shall replace permanent members when these are absent or otherwise unable to attend meetings.

The Regional Junta shall hold office until such time as the Regional Council shall be renewed, except in the case of decisions contemplated in Article 37.

Should the Junta or some of its members be absent, the Council shall be convoked within fifteen days and new members be elected. The Junta shall remain in office, for ordinary administrative purposes, until a new body is elected.

Article 35

The President of the Regional Junta shall be elected from among members of the Council after the necessary arrangements have been made. Voting shall be by secret ballot with an absolute majority. A relative majority shall be deemed sufficient after the second ballot.

Article 36

The Regional Junta shall be elected by the Council from among its members. Voting shall be by secret ballot with an absolute majority. A relative majority shall be deemed sufficient after the second ballot.

Article 37

The Regional Junta, or one or more of its members, except in cases foreseen under Article 22, may be dismissed from office when satisfactory motives are set out in a Resolution. At least one sixth of the members of the Council must be present and an absolute majority must be obtained after each member has cast a personal vote. The Resolution calling for dismissal must be discussed within a period of seven days but not prior to three days from the date of its presentation.

Article 38

Resignation of the President of the Regional Junta shall take effect after the Council has been notified.

Resignation, dismissal or death of the President of the Regional Council shall imply resignation of the Junta as a whole.

Article 39

The resignation of members of the Junta shall be communicated to the President who shall then inform the President of the Regional Council.

Article 40

The office of President or member of the Regional Junta shall be incompatible with any other public appointment.

Article 41

The President and members of the Regional Junta shall receive an indemnity for expenses incurred in the course of their duties. Such indemnities shall be specified in Regional law.

Chapter six

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL JUNTA

Article 42

The President of the Regional Junta:

a) shall represent the Region, convoke, and preside over, meetings of the Regional Junta, coordinate and supervise all its activities and be responsible for all Regional services and departments;

b) shall promulgate Regional laws and, by means of decrees bearing his signature, shall issue all regulations discussed and approved by the Junta;

c) shall carry out all other duties and responsibilities conferred upon him by State and Regional laws.

Article 43

The President of the Junta shall, by means of a Decree to be published in the « Official Bulletin », be responsible for the nomination of a member who shall act as a substitute in the event of absence or impediment. He shall also appoint members to the various local government departments and other offices and shall convoke substitute members of the Junta when their presence is necessary.

Article 44

The President of the Junta shall be present at meetings of the Cabinet in order to offer his opinions when questions of immediate concern to the Region are in discussion.

Article 45

The President of the Regional Council shall be responsible for all administrative duties that the State transfers to the Region, as per the first and second paragraphs of Article 10, abiding by the instructions issued by central Government.

The President of the Junta shall be responsible to the Regional Council and the Government of the Italian Republic for exercise of the powers referred to in the first paragraph.

The provisions passed by the Region as per Article 10 are not final.

Chapter seven

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL JUNTA

Article 46

The Regional Junta shall discuss all matters concerning the execution of laws approved by the Regional Council, shall exercise administrative powers relative to affairs of Regional interest and approve other matters concerning the Region, with the exception of those explicitly attributed to members under the first paragraph of Article 34. It shall be responsible for administration of properties and possessions of the Region, supervise regional public services carried out by special agencies and companies, draft budget estimates and draw up the annual balance sheets, take decisions over litigation, transactions and claims, and exercise all other powers attributed to it by this present Statute and other laws.

Article 47

The Regional Junta shall be consulted in relation to the establishment, supervision and modification of national communications services and transportation of particular importance to the Region.

The Regional Junta shall also be consulted on matters concerning the drafting of trade agreements with foreign governments when these are of importance to the border traffic of the Region or transit for the port of Trieste.

The central Government may request the opinions of the Regional Junta over matters that concern the Region, or the Region and the State.

Title IV

FINANCE - REGIONAL PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

Article 48

The Region shall manage its own finances, in coordination with the policy of central Government and in harmony with the principles of national solidarity in accordance with the norms set out in the following articles.

Article 49

The Region shall receive the following fixed amounts from the undermentioned State duties and taxes levied in the said Region:

1) nine tenths of land and building taxes levied within the Region;

2) nine tenths of State charges for consumption of gas and electrical energy within the Region;

3) nine tenths of charges for hydro-electric concessions;

4) four tenths of the fiscal quota applied to products of the tobacco monopolies within the Region;

5) five tenths of the turnover tax levied within the Region;

6) four tenths of income and company tax and other duties levied by the State and collected within the Region during the first financial year, five tenths

during the second financial year and six tenths from the third financial year onwards.

Article 50

For the purpose of reaching certain objectives, which do not normally fall within the ordinary powers of the Region, and for executing organic development programmes, the State shall assign special allocations by law to the Region.

Article 51

The income of the Region shall also include sums due from such property as it may hold and from taxes and duties that it shall have the right to impose by Regional law, in harmony with the tax system followed by central, Provincial and Communal authorities.

The State only shall exercise autority over Customs.

Article 52

The Regional shall have the right to issue internal loans which it guarantees, to carry out investments in permanent projects when these shall not exceed the total of its annual income and after authorization has been given by the Minister of the Treasury and the Interministerial Committee for Credit and Savings in accordance with current laws.

Article 53

The Region shall be informed of all supervisory measures taken by the State fiscal authorities and shall furnish any information that may be required. The said authorities must inform the Region of such measures as may be taken as a result of the said information furnished to them.

The Region, after agreement with the Minister of Finance, may call upon central Government to levy and collect all taxes and duties to which it is entitled.

Article 54

In order that the Provinces and Communes may receive adequate funds necessary to the functions attributed to them by law, the Regional Council may assign them a quota of the annual income of the Region.

Article 55

The following public property shall be transferred to the Region and shall become its responsibility:

1) forests and woods;
2) mines, mineral springs and spas;
3) quarries and peat bogs when owners are no longer responsible.

Article 56

State property lying within the Region and which is in existence at the date this present Statute comes into force shall be transferred to the Region.

Article 57

Items mentioned in Articles 55 and 56 and the procedure to be adopted over their transfer to the Region will be dealt with in the norms executing this present Statute.

Title V

SUPERVISION OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 58

Supervision of the legitimacy of administrative decisions taken by the Region shall be in accordance with national laws that set out the authority of the Court of Accounts (State Auditor's Department) and shall be the responsibility of a delegation of the said Court which shall have its offices in the Regional capital.

Title VI

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Article 59

The Provinces and Communes are autonomous local authorities with functions and responsibilities established by national and Regional laws.

The Provinces and Communes are territories within Regional boundaries. New administrative territories within existing provincial boundaries may be established by Regional law.

Article 60

Regional departments shall be responsible for supervision of local authorities in accordance with the limits established by Regional law, in accordance with the principles of national law.

Title VII

RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 61

A Government Commissioner shall sit in the Region and shall reside in the Regional capital. The said Commissioner is a State official with a Civil Service grade that is not below that of Director General or similar and shall be appointed under a Decree of the President of the Republic, after proposal by the Prime Minister in agreement with the Minister of the Interior and after the approval of the Cabinet has been obtained.

Article 62

The Government Commissioner in the Region, apart from exercising the duties assigned him under the present Statute, shall:

1) coordinate, in conformity with Government requirements, all State powers within the Region;

2) supervise all functions that central Government shall delegate to the Region, the Provinces and the Communes and inform the chief officials of the said Region, Provinces and Communes of any observations he may wish to make;

3) establish relations between central Government and the Region, except in the case of specific responsibilities assigned to local authorities by central Government and not under Regional control.

The Government Commissioner shall be immediately informed of all decisions taken during Council meetings by the President of the Regional Council and shall receive copies of the Minutes of meetings of the Regional Council.

Title VIII

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

The procedure for constitutional laws foreseen under the Constitution shall be adopted for all modifications to this present Statute. The regulations set out in Title IV may be modified by ordinary laws upon proposal of each Member of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the Government or the Region. The Region must be consulted on all occasions.

Article 64

National laws shall be applied to all matters lying within the competence of the Region until such time as other measures are approved under Regional law.

Article 65

The norms executing this present Statute and those relative to the transfer of public departments now carrying out the duties assigned to the Region, which are now located in Friuli-Venetia Julia, shall be established in Decrees having force of law after the opinions of a special Commission composed of six members, three appointed by central Government and three by the Regional Council, have been heard.

Article 66

Together with norms to be issued according to procedure outlined in Article 65, within a period of four months from the date of the first election of the Regional Council, there shall be established, within the ambit of Udine Province, a territory corresponding to that currently within the jurisdiction of the Court of Pordenone and the Communes of Erto-Casso and Cimolaid. This territory shall be established for local government purposes.

The said norms shall also authorise decentralization, within the said territory, all public offices that are not subject to transfer to the Region, including local of departments of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and semi-public agencies and offices. The said norms shall also establish the powers and authority of such departments and agencies.

The Regional and Provincial authorities shall also decentralize those of their departments lying within the said territory.

The Communes of the said territory shall be considered a general consortium for the exercise of those powers delegated as per Article 11.

Article 67

The Region shall be responsible for the initial establishment of its own offices and departments and shall, generally, draw upon personnel from the Communes, the Provinces and State services. The Regional Council shall be responsible for establishing the number and qualifications of Civil Servants whose services it shall require. Executive Civil Service grades shall be established by the local government offices after discussion with the Regional Junta.

Article 68

Procedure for employing permanent Civil Servants in Regional departments, as per Article 67, shall be established by Regional law.

Norms concerning the status and wage and salary scales of Civil Servants in Regional employ must be uniform with those in force for central Government employees.

The number of persons employed in Regional departments shall be compensated by a corresponding reduction in personnel employed in central Government offices.

Article 69

Within four months of the date of which this present Statute comes into force, a national law shill establish the norms concerning the election and convocation of the first Regional Council, as per the principles set out in Article 13.

All expenditure involved in the first elections shall be borne by the State.

Funds required for the setting up of adequate initial Regional government shall be paid out by the State from quotas of income due the Region, in conformity with Article 49.

Article 70

Until such time as national law shall decree otherwise, the powers of the Government Commissioner General for the territory of Trieste — exluding those pertinent to the Prefect and those transferred to the Region — shall be exercised by the Government Commissioner for the Region. The Government Commissioner for the Region shall also be invested with powers foreseen in Law No. 514 of June 27, 1955 and successive norms, concerning supervision of sums allocated for the said territory. Allocations for the 1962-63 financial year, voted to meet the requirements of the territory of Trieste, after deduction of expenditure required annually for personnel employed by the Allied Military Government, as per Law No. 1600 of December 22, 1960, shall be consolidated for a period of ten financial years, as from 1962-63.

The Government Commissioner for the Region shall distribute the funds for which he is responsible, in conformity with opinions expressed by a Commission composed of the Mayor of Trieste, the President of Trieste Province and five Regional Councilors elected for the territory of Trieste and appointed by the Regional Council after a nominal vote.

The Government Commissioner may ask the said Commission for opinions, that are not necessarily binding, relative to his other administrative duties concerning the territory of Trieste.

Within a period of one year from the date on which this present Statute comes into force, a national law shall be passed containing norms for the establishment of a Trieste Port Authority and its relative organization.

This present constitutional law, to which the Seal of State is attached, shall be entered in the Official Register of Laws and Decrees of the Republic of Italy. All persons shall be obliged to observe its contents and to make sure that it is obeyed as a law of the Italian State.

Given at Sassari on this day of January 31, 1963.

SEGNI

Fanfani - Taviani - Bosco - Trabucchi - Tremelloni - La Malfa.

Witnessed: Bosco (*Privy Seal*).

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 1963

1. - The 1963 Balzan Prize is awarded to Pope John XXIII.

2. - The Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, concluding the television feature « Election Forum », describes the work of Parliament over the past five years.

— Senators Merzagora, Ruini and Parri are appointed permanent Members of the Senate under Article 59 of the Constitution.

— The Minister for Bureaucratic Reform, Senator Medici, opens the 156th. Academic Year of the Accademia Nazionale dell'Agricoltura at the Archiginnasio of Bologna.

4. - The Prime Minister and the special representative of the U.S. President, Mr. Merchant, meet at Palazzo Chigi to discuss questions concerning a multilateral nuclear force. The Minister of Defence, Signor Andreotti, and the Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, are also present at the talks.

5. - The Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Gui, in agreement with the Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo, authorizes expenditure of 49 milliard lire on new schools.

6. - The Italian Cabinet meets to discuss a reduction in internal duties in order to permit the more popular consumer goods to reach the markets.

— The President of the Republic pays an official visit to Morocco, after receiving a personal invitation from King Hassan II.

7. - A meeting between the Italian Foreign Minister and the Hon. Balafrej in the Moroccan capital opens Italo-Moroccan talks which continue at Dares-Salam in the presence of the President of Italy and King Hassan II. On the same day, the Italian President receives a delegation representing the Italian community.

8. - A joint communique calling attention to the friendly relations existing between Italy and Morocco is issued at the conclusion of President Segni's official visit.

9. - The President of the Republic of Italy visits Fez at the conclusion of his visit to Morocco. Florence and Fez elect to become twin cities.

10. - It is officially announced that President Kennedy will visit Italy in June.

— Signor Rumor opens the 65th. edition of the Verona Fair.

11. - The President of the Republic returns to Italy after his official visit to Morocco.

12. - The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister visit the Capitol in Rome for commemorative ceremonies in honour of Gabriele D'Annunzio.

— The Hon. Giuseppe Pella describes Italy's economic progress during the past twelve months in a speech at Paris.

— Publication of the second annual Report of the Nuclear Energy Committee, containing salient data for 1961-62.

13. - The President of the Republic receives the chief editor of « Izvestia », Agiube Koziref, at the Quirinal.

14. - The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, arrives in London on an official two day visit. The Italian Foreign Minister is to meet British political exponents and will discuss European relations and the creation of a multilateral nuclear force.

15. - Anglo-Italian talks in London between the Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, conclude today. The Ministers state that they have reached agreement on a variety of questions.

— The Italian Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of Defence, Signor Andreotti, inaugurates the mausoleum at San Giusto (Pisa) which houses the remains of the Italian airman killed at Kindu (Congo).

16. - In a speech made at Perugia, the Prime Minister illustrates the economic and social progress of Italy during the past five years.

— Favourable comments over the Anglo-Italian talks in London and the realistic policy pursued by the Government.

— The Minister for State Participations, Senator Bo, opens two industrial plants in Liguria - a steel foundry and a cement works.

17. - The Minister of Labour, Signor Bertinelli, is present at the 4th. World Day for Disabled Workers. A gold medal in memory of Enrico Mattei is struck.

18. - The Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs open talks with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Feridum Cemal Erkin. Discussions chiefly concern problems of major interest to both countries.

19. - The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, arrives in Paris for the meeting of the Atlantic Council.

— The Minister of the Budget, the Hon. Ugo La Malfa, arrives in London for talks on economic planning and development.

20. - The Prime Minister visits Siena to open a college for foreign students. In a speech for the occasion, he says that Italy will give its approval to any association of the African countries with the European Economic Community.

21. - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs publishes a communique on the Italo-Turkish talks. The conversations have been directed towards an examination of the chief aspects of the international situation, particularly those of major interest to Italy and Turkey.

— Speaking to the Commission of the European Parliament, Senator Lino Moro repeats that Italy will support talks between the African countries and the E.E.C. and clarifies Italy's attitude towards the question of the signing of the relative agreements.

23. - The Italian Prime Minister, inaugurating the steel plant at Taranto and other public works at Lecce, makes a public speech in Bari in which he describes the Government's decisions for the development of the southern regions.

24. - The Minister of Defence attends a service at the Ardeatine Caves in Rome, where Italian patriots were killed in 1944.

— The President of the Republic visits Trieste for the launching of the « Raffaello », sister ship of the « Michelangelo ».

25. - The President of the Republic visits the Palace of Congresses in Rome for a special ceremony marking the 30th. anniversary of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

— The Hon. Gaetano Martino is again confirmed as President of the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

29. - The Italian Cabinet meets today to hear the Minister of the Budget, the Hon. Ugo La Malfa, read a report on « The Economic Situation in 1962 ». A further 18 electrical companies are transferred to the Electricity Board.

— The Assembly of Delegates of the European Communes opens in Turin in the presence of Undersecretary Senator Giraudo.

APRIL 1963

1. - The Ministers of Industry and Agriculture, Messrs. Colombo and Rumor, attend a meeting of the Council of the E.E.C.

4. - The President of the Republic arrives at Taranto for an official visit to the National Museum and the port and industrial area of the city.

5. - The Italian Prime Minister inaugurates the « Italy, second phase » exhibition at Milan.

7. - The Prime Minister opens the new aqueduct built in Campania and several new local projects. He draws attention to the decisive importance of public intervention in the southern regions.

— Amedeo Maiuri, archaeologist of world fame, whose name is closely connected with excavations in the Aegean and in Campania, dies at Naples.

8. - Professor Medi, Vice President of the Atomic Energia Commission of the European Community, reports on EURATOM's operations over the past twelve months.

9. - The Pope issues the encyclical « Pacem in terris », which is also addressed to non-Catholics, containing an appeal for peace.

10. - The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni, attends a meeting of the Permant Council of N.A.T.O. in Paris.

— Professor Petrilli reports on the development policy of the companies controlled by the Institute of Industrial Reconstruction to the Assembly General of Intersind.

11. - The Minister of Industry, Signor Colombo, describes the Government's energy policy to the General Assembly of the Petroleum Union.

— The Italian Cabinet meets and approves the transfer of another thirty companies to the Electricity Board. So far, 55 companies have come under the Board's authority.

12. - The XLI edition of the Milan Fair opens today.

— Two meetings are held at the Ministry of the Budget to decide on the duties of the Commission for Economic Planning. The Italian Cabinet discusses the Saraceno Report.

— A start is made upon new public projects in southern Italy that will cost over 19 milliard lire. They will be financed by the Southern Italy Development Fund under the five year plan and carried out under the 1962-63 programme.

— A.N.A.S. approves nine projects costing 98 milliard lire. Of this sum, 74 milliard lire will be spent on highways, 5 on by-passes, and 19 for road repairs.

17. - Attending ceremonies in honour of Giovanni da Verrazzano (after whom the Hudson Bridge in New York is to be named), held at Greve in Chianti, the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, refers to the close ties between the U.S.A. and Italy and the policy that both countries are pursuing in the interests of world peace.

19. - The Prime Minister, in a speech at Turin, illustrates the objectives of his centre-left policy. He says that the present Government will further improve economic and social conditions.

— The Italian Foreign Minister, attending ceremonies in connection with « A Day for the Independence of the African People », refers to the close interest that Italy is showing in the gradual appearance of the African states on the world scene.

20. - The President of the Republic pays an official visit to the Milan Fair. The Prime Minister makes a speech in which he refers to the importance of industry and the manner in which private and public enterprise yearly contributes towards the success of the Milan Fair.

— Two new telephone exchanges are opened at Florence and Naples.

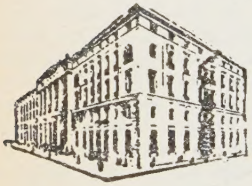
25. - The XLI Milan Fair closes. The Chairman of the Fair Committee makes a report in which he says that this year's edition attracted 14,000 exhibitors, of which 3,651 represented 84 foreign countries.

— The Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs opens the XIIth. Italo-African Economic Convention in Milan.

26. - The Italian Prime Minister concludes the television feature « Election Forum ».

28. - The general elections start today. There are 60,472 polling stations open and voters for the Chambers of Deputies number 34,198,817 (16,395,423 men and 17,803,394 women). Votes for the Senate number, 30,982,420 (14,770,452 men and 16,211,968 women). Seats in the Chamber number 630 (against 596 in 1958), with 315 in the Senate (246 in 1958).

30. - According to official information released by the Ministry of the Interior, valid votes for the Chamber of Deputies total 30,752,871. Voters number 31,781,259, equal to 92.2% of the total. Valid votes for the Senate are 27,469,298 of a total of 28,835,082, equal to 93.1% of the total electors.



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ITALIAN RADIO PROGRAMMES IN ENGLISH

Rome Time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.33
04.05–04.25			49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20
			31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
10.15–10.40	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
	Wednesday	Music For Everyone	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20
			31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91
			16.85
			19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91
			16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
19.35–19.40	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	
	Tuesday	Light Music	31.33
	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	
			30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
			355
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	49.50
			91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during broadcasts.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of programme times and wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength				
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx. 49.50	metres	— 6.06	Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20; 15.15–0.15	» 31.53	»	— 9.515	»
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	» 41.81	»	— 7.175	»
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.				
3rd Programme	Holidays	16–24	» 75.09	»	— 3.995	»
	Weekdays	19–24				

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